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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,038.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2.30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6995
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7338	.....	....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10912	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9950
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6991
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
UMBRIA	5,686	Bayer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "
CARTHAGE	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
ANCONA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
UMBRIA	5,686	Bayer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guiconnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
CARTHAGE	6,378	Sellier	30th " "
ANCONA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to
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S. N. Co,
POST & MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st March.
SEMIRAMIS	2981	A. Martinolich	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Baksavich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April,
* † VORWAERTS	9990	R. Collediani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	8995	P. Craglietto	20th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur.	7th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Mar.	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bussrah.

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S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons on or about 2nd March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTIALA	2,908	25th Mar.	Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,340	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsito	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

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MARCH 1ST, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	200	400
Port Said	425	680	340	510	220	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	290	590
Liverpool	560	900	473	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
	—City of Bombay	4,548	Feb.	2	Feb.	16	Feb.	28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	"	12	"	28	Mar.	12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall	3,491	"	22	Mar.	8	"	30	" 30
‡	—City of London	9,000	"	21	"	4	"	13	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	3,547	Mar.	1	"	13	"	24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	"	11	"	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,409	"	19	Apl.	2	"	14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	"	11	Mar.	25	"	6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl.	19	Apl.	29	May	11	May 16
‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	"	29	May	10	"	21	" 28
‡	Trafford Hall	5,321	May	25	June	8	June	19	June 26

Constitute the Express Service.
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—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoor

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Friday the 1st March, 1907, at 4-45 p. m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Drawnies, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Dyed Turkey Red Twills, Fancy Check pattern Art Ticking, Dungaree pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Sheets, Twana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed Ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Satras, Pagrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Marino Wool, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sticks, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

Springtime.

A New Novel. By H. C. Bailey, Author of 'Beaujeu' Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth Rs. 2-4.

Mrs. Montagu and her Friends.

A Sketch. By Rene Huchon, Lecturer in English Literature at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Nancy, Author of 'George Crabbe and his Times.' Rs. 5-4.

Moltke in his Home.

By Friedrich August Dressler. Authorized Translation by Mrs. C. E. Barrett-Lennard. With an Introduction by General Lord Methuen. With Illustrations Rs. 5-4.

This does not attempt to give a biography of the great Field-Marshal, but contains a series of sketches and incidents of his life, and of the characteristics and surroundings of one of the greatest soldiers of the Nineteenth Century.

From West to East.

Notes by the Way. By Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G., sometime Governor of Mauritius, of Trinidad, and Tobago. With Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

Before Port Arthur in a Destroyer.

The Personal Diary of a Japanese Naval Officer. Translated from the Spanish Edition by Capt. R. Grant, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade. With Map and Illustrations. Rs. 7-14.

The Russian Government and the Massacres.

A Page of the Russian Counter-Revolution. By E. Semenoff. Authorized Translation from the French, with an Introduction by Lucien Wolf. Rs. 2-3.

Licensing and Temperance.

In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. By Edwin A. Pratt, Author of 'The Transition in Agriculture,' 'Railways and their Rates,' &c. Rs. 2-3.

The Manufacture of Paupers.

A Protest and a Policy. With an Introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the *Spectator*. Rs. 2-3.

USE DICHROIC INK.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 18th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

DANCING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.

MISS F. SHORT'S Private Select Adult Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 P.M., all new and fashionable DANCES TAUGHT; private Lessons by appointment; Children's class on THURSDAYS, 5 P.M. Classes now forming.

Terms on application "BOWEN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

SAME MANAGEMENT
AND
COOKING AS TAJ MAHAL.

ENTIRELY RE-ORGANISED AND RENOVATED

POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL BALCONY DINNERS,

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co.(1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30 SHARP.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST,

Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.
A Monster Programme of all our Star Acts.

SENSATION! SENSATION!!

A well-known Parsee Gentleman, Proprietor, Pinto Hotel, Matheran, and Harmston's Circus Bombay Agent, will enter the Cage and take supper with the Tigers and Bear.

ALSO FOR THE FIRST TIME
A new and novel act by two members of the FRANTZ TROUPE,

ENTITLED FUN IN BARRELS

By HARRY AND Miss EDITH FRANTZ.

A Handsome Souvenir Photo Post-card will be presented to all Holders of Box chair seats on this occasion.

SOUVENIR WEEK!
SOUVENIR WEEK!!

A Handsome Bicycle and
A Silver Tray as Second Prize
will be given away by Coupon Numbers.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1907.
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY

To Holders of Rs. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Admission Tickets.
DRAWING—SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2ND,
when the Winning Coupons must be present in the Circus on that Evening.

REMEMBER LAST { 2 } NIGHTS
REMEMBER LAST { } NIGHTS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2ND,
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.

When two Handsome Gold Watches and one Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus this occasion. Every child will receive a number. Every child will have a chance.

(PRICES AS USUAL)
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOR-LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

ELYSIUM RINK.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.
MI-CAREME.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

10 ELEGANT AND VALUABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN
A BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH,
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES
On View at the Rink.

DAILY SKATING SESSIONS AS USUAL.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS:
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

TAJ MAHAL,

Re-organisation of Confectionery,
FINEST ICES AND PASTRY, &c.,
in India, at most
MODERATE PRICES.

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

WORLD'S FAVOURITE

For Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands is Cuticura.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are priceless. No other remedies so pure, so sweet, so economical, and so speedily effective. They are the World's Favourites.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ Mailed Free, "A Book for Mothers."

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE, BOMBAY.

IF YOU REQUIRE
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES
OF
Excellent Quality
AT MODERATE PRICE,
PRINTING OR RELIEF-STAMPING
Neatly and quickly done.
ILLUMINATING OR DIE-SINKING
In the Latest and Best Style.
VISITING CARDS OR INVITATION
Engraved and Printed.

Send to—
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
HIGH CLASS STATIONERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned, per Invoice No. 50 of 1st December, 1906, Kosi to Colaba, about 80 full pressed bales of cotton, slightly burst.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under its rules in the G.I.P. Railway Company Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March at 2-30 p.m (Standard Time), an assortment of unclaimed goods grains and seeds in bags cotton seeds in bags bajri in bags wheat, and linseed in bags bundles of bagging, bags of sugar bags of dry dates, boxes of luggages, bags of peppers, bundles of angle bars bundles of buckets, kegs of paint empty iron safe box s of country soap bundles of files tins of coal tar boxes of cigarettes lot of burnt cotton bundles of condemned sheets tins and drums of oil bundles of iron sheets iron bars and hoops boxes of sola bats waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd March, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Pony, quiet in harness.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe—
1 Silver Grey Arab Horse, 14-2, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as large size almira in 2 pieces, baba gharry, cup boards tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, large size iron safe suitable for office books, Chubb's safe on stand, etc.

1 Manser Magazine revolver with cartridges.
1 large size organ by Stirling Organ & Co.

On account and risk of Mr. S. M. McCausland—
1 D. B. 12 bore gun, by Charles Osborne London, second barrel modified choke in case.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Adamekial Mocendas consisting of cotton and silk wearing apparels, turbans, razai, teak wardrobe, sewing, boxes, iron safe on stand, copper brass and German silver pots, ivory bangles, jar, mattresses, pillows, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis
1 Rubber-tyred victoria
1 Double seated brougham,
1 French polished office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road Byculla the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mahogany, sliding dining-table chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon meatsafe, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers revolving top office table and office chair single and double bedsteads single and double door mirrored almiras, clothes presses chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano by Sound, hand organ, windsor lamps, pictures, Hyderabad large cup & saucer, fish bowl, table ornaments, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of W. SLOANE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Marine Lines, opposite the Military Engineers Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak wood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining, table and chairs mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, iron bedsteads single and double mirrored almiras clothes press chest of drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables sweet-toned walnut-wood cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, wind-proof lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, baba gharry, etc. The property of A. L. WRIGHT Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE FITTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 3-30 (S. T.) in the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of wooden materials of horse fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1907, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following building :—

The materials of building street Nos. 11, 2, 4, 1, Case Nos. 19, 20, 21, Girgaum Road.

At 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

The materials of buildings street Nos. 21—27, 17—19, 5—9, Case Nos. 186, 186A, 187, 2nd Esplanade Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st March, 1907.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Pucca [illegible]

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES has been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardiner 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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NEW FEATURES.

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ENTRANCING PAPERS :

PEN PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS SPORTSMEN,

BY

H. A. BRYDEN.

Mr. BRYDEN is one of the first living authorities on big game and on big game hunters. He has resided and travelled extensively in South Africa, chiefly in pursuit of sport and natural history; and has travelled also in Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, &c.

Mr. BRYDENS' works include "Kloof and Karroo," "Sport, Legend and Natural History in Cape Colony," "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," "Tales of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in South Africa," "Great and Small Game of Africa," "Animals of Africa," "From Veldt Camp-Fires," "A History of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in Britain," "Big Game Shooting," &c.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

3. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant : "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

5. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

6. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

FIRST ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 27th.

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8. "JACQUES BONHOMME."
M. BETHAM EDWARDS.
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First Article appeared on March 1st.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 27.] [BOMBAY, *February* 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87⅞	⅛	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	95½		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	102½		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	65½		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	32⅛	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	32	⅛	
Do. in New York	69½		
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 28	⅛	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20 52		un chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4 84½		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%		Since 17 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%		un chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.

Council Bills:—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 1.20.00.000—

Rs. 8.30.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3.40.000 " " to Bombay.
" 3.30.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 15.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Average rate of allotment 16 09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—
Rs. 41.00.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 58.00.000 " " to Bombay.
" 6.00.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 1.05.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Average rate of allotment 16 15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1.50.50.000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 1.00.00.000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—
Bills on Bombay, } Mutilated.
Bills on Madras, }
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 4.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1.10.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... steady
Futures ... ... firm
East Indian ... ... dull
Manchester ... ... steady
Total Sales ... ... 12.000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1.000 "
Imports ... ... 12.000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 13+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 1/2

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5 74 + 06	5 72 + 05	5 71 + 06	5 70 + 06

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 69 + 06	5 67 + 05	5 64 + 03	5 60 + 06	5 56 + 03

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 35.000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 17.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... . "
Do. to Continent ... 12.000 "
Spot Cotton—11 15+10

Futures—Month of March 9 46 + 12
Do. do. July 9 72 + 10
Advances owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 3/4 + 1/2
Futures—Month of March 10 31+11
Do. do. May 10 33+08
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi.—30½ old Terms. Feb-March. Buyers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 48½ April-May Dunkirk. Done Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47½ April-May Dunkirk, Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 43½ Apl.-May Dunkirk. Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ April-May Dunkirk. Done Canal.
Tone of Linseed. Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7¼

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—April-May Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 1½d. buyers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37/3
" " Mutton Tallow ... 39/6
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Steady.

ARRIVALS:—
Dahanna.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
20 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 12,36,240	London	Persia	National Bank
1 Package Sovereigns and H Sov	19,000	London	Persia	Cox & Co
3 Packages Sovereigns and H Sov	525	Jeddah	Shah Najam	A A Rahim
Gold Coins	14,540			
Rupees	280			
1 Bundle Rs	180	Veraval	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	1,600	Muscat	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co
3 Cases Sovereigns and H Sov	37,500	Jeddah	Firoozi	Bombay & Persian S N Co
Gold Coins	37,075			
1 Bundle Sovereigns and H Sov	4,485	Jeddah	Firoozi	H S A Yezdi
1 Bundle Rs	2,600	Dubai	Bulimba	M A Tickri
1 Bundle Sovereigns and H Sov	23,250	Jeddah	Jumna	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Sovereigns and H Sov	60			
Gold Coins	534	Bagdad	Kola	A Shashoo
Rupees	3,000			
Silver Coins	11,132			
2 Bundles Silver Coins	4,196	Muscat	Kola	A M Shashoo
25 Bundles Rs	16,000	Muscat	Kola	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Sovereigns and H Sov	3,220			
Gold Coins	204	Jeddah	Mohamadi	S A Awari
Rupees	736			
2 Bundles Rs	3,000	Muscat	Bulimba	P Vallabhdas
4 Bundles Rs	9,500	Linga	Bulimba	Sundry Natives
37 Bundles Gold Coins	28,440	Kuwait	Bulimba	Sundry Natives
Rupees	27,140			
37 Bundles Rs	56,200	Bahrein	Bulimba	Sundry Natives

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	bales. cwts.
Cotton	9,509 bales.
Wheat	4,117 "
Linseed	9,393 "
Rapeseed...	4,447 "
Gingellyseed	15,795 "
Poppyseed	2 "
Groundnuts	3,873 "
Castorseed	4,701 "
Rice	3,905 "
Myrabollams	5,201 "
Cottonseed	23,473 "
Gram	4,503 "
Joowar	2,433 "
Maize	... "

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram, on 28th February :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 13 3	.....
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 0	£0 18 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 13 6	£0 14 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 6 3	£2 8 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 7 6	£10 0 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 3 9	£0 4 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£1 7 6	£1 8 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 13 9
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkte New	6s.	5s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 6	£1 5 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Coregum (Pref)	...	...	£0 11 9	£0 13 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Tapaldoli	£1	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Bombay, Friday, 1st March, 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

2nd Lieutenant H. S. Norman, Unattached List, I. A., attached Berkshire Regiment, is granted leave from 27th February to 8th March.

TRANSPORT—SEA.

The following arrivals and departures are notified for information and guidance of all concerned :—

Northern Command—
Arrivals—
Captain H. L. Tomkins, 28th Punjabis, ex S. S. "Oriental," on 22nd February.
Major F. W. Gray, 58th Rifles and Major C. Wanless, South Lancashire, ex S. S. "Delta," on 24th February.
Departures—
Capt. C. B. Rily, 25th Punjabis, per S. S. "Malta," on 19th February.
Lieut. G. N. Mackid, 54th Sikhs. Lieut. N. F. Nicoll, 54th Sikhs, Capt. J. C. Mackell, the Guides, *per* S. S. "Nera," on 21st February.
Major R. C. Lye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers per S.S. "Peninsular," on 23rd February.
Major W. H. Fasken, 10th Lancers, per S.S. "Circassia," on 28th February.
Lieut. M. R. Strover, R. G. A., Lieut. H. E. Conop, 12th Lancers and Capt. J. R. White, Gordon Highrs, *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 23rd February.

East rn Command—
Arrivals—
2nd Lieut. T. R. McLellan, the Cameronians, *ex* S. S. "Oriental," on 22nd February.
Major S. G. Moore, Shropshire L. Infy, *ex* S.S. "Oriental" on 22nd February.
Departures—
Lieut. R. G. Strong, 11th Rajputs, *per* S.S. "Nera," on 2 st February.
Lieut. T. A. Davis, 8th Rajputs and Capt. K. S. Cassels, 7th G Rifles, *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 23rd February.

Western Commands—
Arrival—
Capt. J. R. Gaussen, 3rd Horse, *ex* S. S. "Koerber," on 19th February.
Colonel F. H. Oldfield, R. E., *ex* S. S. "Koerber," on 19th February.
Lieut. G. F. T. Oakes, R. E., *ex* S.S. "Oriental," on 22nd February.
The third annual report of the Board for the year 1906 was presented and approved. The transactions of the year included grants to the extent of Rs. 3,75,000 made by the Board for the relief of distress in the Agra and Allahabad Division; in the States and Thakurates of the Bundelkhand Agency and in the Karauli and Kishengange States. The annual accounts for 1906 and the Auditor's Report were also considered and passed. The permanent Endowment Fund now amounts to Rs 28,10,000 in Government Securities including a donation of Rs. 4,00,000 made during the course of the year by his Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur in commemoration of the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. The further assets at the disposal of the Trust consist of a sum of Rs. 4,85,000 temporarily invested in securities and a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 59,695-7-2.

Departures—
Capt. D. G. Bryce, 76th Punjabis, *per* S. S. "Nera," on 21st February.
Major E. W. M. Norie, D. A. A. G., *per* S.S. "Peninsular," on 23rd February.
Major C. C. Renton, 96th Infy, *per* S. S. Circassia, on 28th February.

Southern Division—
Arrivals—
Capt. J. A. Bliss, 64th Pioneers *ex* S. S. "Koerber," on 19th February.
Capt. J. B. Barstow, R. E., *ex* S.S. "Oriental," on 22nd February.
Departures—
Capt. D. G. Bryce, 76th Punjabis, *per* S. S. "Nera," on 21st February.
Major E. W. M. Norie, D. A. A. G., *per* S.S. "Peninsular," on 23rd February.
Major C. C. Renton, 96th Infy, *per* S. S. Circassia, on 28th February.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° at Jubbulpore, and an excess of 5° to 7° at Surat, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad, while those of the minimum an excess of 6° to 9° at Surat, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49 leg at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine in all districts except in Sind, where it shows a tendency to become unsettled.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 1.

891 Detail—To-day Friday the 1st instant.
Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 P.M.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.
892 Musketry—Sunday the 3rd instant.
The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
893 Musketry Sunday the 3rd instant.
The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing.
Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a.m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi, March 1.

187 DUTIES.
Orders for Friday the 1st March.
Orderly Officer Lieut C G Nesbitt.
Orderly Sergeant, Sergt B W Greenan.

188 PRACTICE.
Practice will be carried out from the 6" B L C Guns at 4-30 p.m

189 DRILL.
There will be Battery drill at 7 a.m

173 INSPECTION.
It is notified for information that the General Officer Commanding will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m. All members MUST attend this parade or obtain leave in writing from the Officer Commanding.

R. C. O. CAMP.
The Launch will leave Appollo Bunder for Butcher Island daily at 4-30 p.m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADAMSON—February 22, at Etawah, U. P., the wife of H. G. Adamson, of a son.

DEATH.

HINDHAUGH—February 18, In a Railway collision, at Bina, Joseph Walter Hindhaugh, the only and dearly loved son of Lydia, and Walter Hindhaugh, aged 34 years and 2 months.

"CHIRETTOVIN."

THE UNIVERSAL TONIC WINE.

A TONIC WINE containing the active principle of CHIRETTA combined in an elegant and palatable form. Indicated in all cases where a general Tonic is required. Specially suitable for Ladies and Children.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m; High water 0-9m.; 0-31a. Low water, 6-14m., 6-7a.

P. and O. s.s. Persia, with English mails of 15th ult., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.—From 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Cricket,—Presidency vs. Hindus.

Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

BACK BAY BATH CO., LD.—The twenty-first annual general meeting of the Company was held on the 26th ultimo, Mr. J. Procter Watson in the chair. The Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending December 31st 1906 were adopted and confirmed, and the result of the year working is very satisfactory, the earnings of the year being Rs.2,926-5-2, out of which Rs. 1,300 has been placed to Depreciation account to meet the cost of repairs, and a dividend of 6 per cent. as usual will be paid on April 1st next. Messrs. D. Gostling and Hough S. Symons, the retiring directors, were re-elected and Mr. J. H. Cooke was appointed auditor for the present year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

The following account of the Board's annual meeting held on 31st January is published for information :—

The annual meeting of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust was held at Calcutta on Thursday the 31st January 1907. The Chairman of the Board The Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal, presided, and the following members attended the meeting :—Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., W.S. Meyer, Esqr., C.I.E., The Hon. Mr. R. W. Reynolds, The Hon. Raja Ban Behari Kapur, C.S.I., Rai Bahadur Hari Ram Goenka and O. T. Barrow, Esqr., I.C.S., Honorary Secretary.

The third annual report of the Board for the year 1906 was presented and approved. The transactions of the year included grants to the extent of Rs. 3,75,000 made by the Board for the relief of distress in the Agra and Allahabad Division; in the States and Thakurates of the Bundelkhand Agency and in the Karauli and Kishengange States. The annual accounts for 1906 and the Auditor's Report were also considered and passed. The permanent Endowment Fund now amounts to Rs 28,10,000 in Government Securities including a donation of Rs. 4,00,000 made during the course of the year by his Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur in commemoration of the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. The further assets at the disposal of the Trust consist of a sum of Rs. 4,85,000 temporarily invested in securities and a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 59,695-7-2.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "KOERBER."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber," from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place to-day at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 9 a.m. sharp Dock passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a.m., sharp.

Abbott, Revd and Mrs J E
Barry, Mr C S
Bell, Miss
Buckland, Lt
Buckland, Mr and Mrs
Cleeve, Major
Clements, Mr and Mrs
Dalrymple, Capt G E
Davidson, Lt D B
Ehlopulo, Mr A N
Fell, K, Miss
Gillilan, Mr O
Gandhi, Miss
Govindan, Mr
Green, Mrs
Harcourt-perpel, Mr J P
Herbert, Mrs
Herbert, Miss
Hogg, Major T C M T
Hoyle, Miss E
Kemp, Major G C
Kennedy, Mrs P
Kennedy, Miss
Kerner, Miss B
Lucas, Mr F F
Laugher Mills, Lt-Col B
Mkami, Mr A M
McDonnel, Mr R J
Meyer, Mr
Molesworth, Mr and Mrs W J
Murland, Lt H P
Murray, Chas S Mr
Pavri, Mr N M
Quadri, aunt and Countess A and Maid
Quintana, M s B child & infant
Robinson, Capt C E B
Rogers, Mr
Rupmund, von Palemberg Mrs
Sarmoglon, Mr
Savedge, Mr and Mrs F W and infant
Sharman, Major E H
Skinner, Lt C W H
St Leger, Mr H E
Slingsby, Mr A
Vakil, Dr J I S B
Washington, Mrs C W
Wade, Mr and Mrs
Wade, 2 Misses
Walsh, Mr and Mrs
Wash, 2 Misses
Watson, Mrs
White, Mr The Hon'ble W H
Zavicichi, Mr

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "CHINA."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "China," to-day, 1st inst., from the Victoria Dock No. B. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. B at 10 a.m., sharp on the 1st March. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a.m., sharp on the 1st inst.—

Bond, Mrs F G
Cates, Capt and Mrs W G
Cavadias, Mr and Mrs and child
Cooke, Mrs A F
Cooke, Mr A F
Cocolis, Mr S G
Conradi, Mr C
Daniel Rees, Miss
Fleischinger, ...
Long, Capt and Mrs, and infant
Merk, Mrs W
Miskelly, Revd
Noble, Hon Major M M and Mrs, and child
Rein, Rand Mrs
Robertson, Miss
Rothfeld, Mrs
Strang-, Mrs R P
Tromboff, Mr D M

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery;

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

New Budget Passed.

TEN LACS SURPLUS EXPECTED.

The following memorandum on the budget estimates for 1907-08 was considered by the Trustees yesterday:—

The Estimates of the Income and of the Expenditure of the Board for the year commencing on the 1st April in the usual form and detail are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The Budget Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, and Messrs. Vijbhugandas Atmaram and C. H. Armstrong, held five Meetings at which every item of the Estimates was carefully discussed and considered.

On the best date at their disposal the Committee's Estimate is as follows :—

		Rs.
Capital—		
The Capital Expenditure to be incurred during the year	... ...	61,08,000
Revenue—		
The total Revenue Receipts	...	75,03,000
" " " Expenditure	...	64,29,197
The Surplus Receipts	... ...	10,73,803

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Under *Capital* provision is made for the further prosecution of the New Dock Works and for other works already in progress including the New Harbour Branch Railway (Port Trust Section), the New Timber Ponds and New Bulk Oil Depot at Sewri. No fresh projects of importance requiring detailed description are provided for. The large project for reclamation between Mazagon and Sewri will be incorporated in a Supplementary Budget when preliminaries are arranged. The tenders are to be submitted in April.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The Committee consider the data adopted for the Estimate of Receipts in each instance sound and reliable and regard the total as in every respect a safe estimate, and that a surplus of at least the amount estimated may be relied on with confidence.

They have given very careful consideration to the question of the disposal of this surplus. They observe that the Revenue Reserve Fund on the 31st March 1906 stood at Rs. 43,90,248 (invested in Securities of the par value of Rs. 46,84,675). From this amount a sum of Rs. 1,55,821 has to be appropriated to supplement the provision for the several Sinking Funds which will leave a balance under the Reserve of Rs. 42,34,427. The surplus for the year 1906-07, originally estimated at Rs. 5,82,106, is likely to amount to fully Rs. 10,00,000. The Committee consider that of this amount Rs. 2,50,000 should be appropriated to strengthen the Fire Insurance Fund which at present stands at a little over one lakh only which is an insufficient sum to cover the loss of even one of the more important Warehouses or Transit Sheds. The balance Rs 7,50,000 of the 1906-07 surplus if appropriated as provided for in the sanctioned Budget to the Revenue Reserve, will raise that Fund to very nearly the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs at present fixed as the amount to be accumulated under that head.

The Committee have given consideration to the large Capital Expenditure now being incurred or contemplated on the New Docks, on Reclamations for trade requirements at the north end of the Harbour Foreshore and on Railway developments and to the probability that each of these projects will take time to fully develop and that the Interest and Sinking Fund charges will together form very large additions to the recurring liabilities of the Board. This, in the early stages, may result in deficits which may extend over some years and the Committee are unanimously of opinion that it will be a prudent course to still further increase the Reserve Fund to avoid, if possible, any risk of having to increase the present charges on the Trade. They consider the fund should be increased to not less than Rs. 75 lakhs by the 31st March 1913, when nearly the full liability for interest, &c., on the new dock loans (including outlay on sheds and other equipment) is likely to accrue. They estimate that this can be accomplished at the present rate of progress without difficulty and that at the same time the trade of the Port may be given the benefit of a share in the present highly prosperous condition of the finances of the Trust in the shape of a considerable rebate on certain of the charges. They propose in every case to retain the present rates, but that a percentage rebate should be allowed on the bills for certain of the charges in which every branch of the trade of the Port will participate. The amount of the rebate should be dependent on the state of the finances as disclosed in the Estimates and be fixed for a period of 12 months.

For the year 1907-08 they accordingly recommend that from every bill for charges accruing in the period 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 on account of—

(1) Bunder Wharfage Fees, (2) Dock Wharfage Fees, } Only where full wharfage is levied, Not on bills for extra fees, &c.

(3) Port Dues on Square Rigged Vessels,
(4) Port Dues on Square Country Craft,

(5) Water supply to shipping in the Docks and Harbour and to Country Craft, a deduction of 20 per cent. shall be made and that from every bill for Pilotage charges on vessels entering or leaving the Port within the same period a deduction of 10 per cent shall be made.

They estimate the loss of Revenue that will be caused by these reductions at approximately Rs. 7,87,000, namely :—

			Rs.
Bunder Wharfage Fees	...	...	1,19,000
Dock " "	...	...	5,62,000
Port Dues—		Rs.	
On Square Rigged Vessels	...	36,000	
" Country Craft	... ...	4,500	
			40,500
Water Supply to Shipping—			
In the Docks	... ...	10,800	
" " Harbour	... ...	10,000	
Country Craft	... ...	3,700	
			24,500
			7,66,000
Pilotage—say	... ...	...	21,000
		Total Rs.	7,87,000

The reduction under Pilotage will not affect the Revenue Surplus, but will only reduce the balance available under that Account for the replacement of schooners. A large reduction is not feasible as the estimated balance is Rs. 24,228 only.

The effect of these proposals, if adopted, will be to reduce the estimated surplus in 1907-08 from Rs. 10,73,803 to Rs. 3,08,303 and this amount, or whatever the net surplus may be, it is proposed, should be appropriated to the Revenue surplus as the nucleus of the further augmentation of that Fund to be accomplished by 31st March 1913.

Resolution No.—The recommendations of the Budget Committee are approved and the Budget Estimates of receipts should be amended to allow for the rebates during 1907-08 proposed by them.

The Budget Estimates as thus amended are sanctioned and should be forwarded to Government as required by Section 54 of the Act.

The sanction of Government to increase the limit of the Reserve fund to Rs. 75 lakhs should be applied for

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-night, at this popular house, is dedicated to the benefit of the famous Frantz troupe acrobats, when the members of the troupe will produce a new act called "Fun in Barrella."

It may also be mentioned that a startling turn will be given, when Pestonjee Binji, the Parsee proprietor of the Pinto Hotel, Matheran, will enter the den of tigers and bears and have his supper—a champagne supper, of course !—and the occupants of the chairs and boxes will receive a souvenir postcard. Saturday afternoon will see the last Matinee of the season, when two gold watches and a silver one will be given away amongst the children, and on Saturday night—the last performance—a bicycle and a silver tray will be drawn for by coupon numbers, and the winning coupons must be present in the circus at this performance.

In order to arrest the deterioration in the quality of cotton grown in the Madras Presidency and to increase the outturn as far as possible, it was decided by the Board of Revenue in February, 1905, that influential ryots who could be relied on should be supplied with seed hand-ginned and selected by cotton experts. From the report regarding the measures adopted last year with this object in view in the Guntur District, which has just been published, we learn that it was found possible to sell for sowing only one-sixth of the total quantity of seed collected, as against 46·5 per cent. sold in the Deccan Districts and Tinnevelly. One reason for this disappointing result is believed to be the fixing of the price of the selected seed at Re. 1 per candy above the market rate for machine ginned seed, and the Board directs that the price of the former should hereafter be fixed at 5 per cent. in excess of that of the ordinary seed in future.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Proposed Modification.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Governor's Council on March 16, the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will move a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898. The proposed amendments occupy several pages of the "Government Gazette" and are summed up in the following statement of objects and reasons :—

The provisions of this Bill embody additions to the Act and modifications in detail, shown by eight years' experience of its working to be desirable or necessary. The more important of these additions and modifications are explained in the following paragraphs. The remainder are more briefly treated in the Notes on Clauses.

The Board consider they are unduly hampered by being bound to forthwith execute improvement schemes in every case in which the representation made to them by the Corporation or other persons is framed the Board have available funds. It might be expedient to postpone certain improvement schemes till the completion of certain street or other schemes. The Board consider that discretion in the matter of the relative urgency of schemes should be vested in them subject to appeal to Government. It is proposed to give effect to these views by clauses 9, 10 and 11.

The Board already have powers under sections 25 (3) and 31 (3) to provide accommodation for the poorer classes in connection with schemes of the Board. But it is thought that this important work may be materially stimulated if the Board are given powers to enable mill-owners and others to provide such accommodation for the poorer classes in their employment by acquiring land and making loans for this purpose. It is proposed to confer these powers by clause 19 which is based on the somewhat similar provisions of the English Statutes 53 and 54 Vict. Chapter 70 (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890) and 38 and 39 Vict., Chapter 89 (Public Work Loans Act, 1875). As the practical effect of the powers proposed to be granted is difficult to foresee, the powers of the Board have been tentatively limited to granting loans up to 10 lakhs, but the limit has been made capable of expansion with the sanction of the Government of India in case the effect proves satisfactory.

The Board has power under section 41 summarily to acquire streets which are by virtue of section 2 of the Act read with section 3 (*w*), (*x*) and (*y*) of the Municipal Act, 1888, technically public streets, that is streets levelled, paved, metalled, etc., by the Corporation. It has been found in practice desirable that the Board should have similar powers to acquire streets which, though in the ordinary sense of the term public, are technically private streets. It is proposed to confer these powers by *clause 20* which has been drafted so as to safeguard the convenience of residents in the neighbourhood and to provide compensation for loss or damage to any private rights connected with such streets with a right of appeal to the Collector and the Tribunal.

Questions of law and procedure which arise in cases before the Tribunal are reserved by section 48 (2) for the decision of the President. It is proposed by clause 31 (2) similarly to reserve for his decision questions of costs and apportionment of compensation which are also matters more properly within his province than that of the Assessors and in order to save unnecessary expense to the Board and inconvenience to the Assessors it is further proposed to give the President power to dispense with the attendance of the Assessors when any such questions are under consideration.

It is proposed by clause 35 to extend to the Board the same protection in the matter of payment of debentures and securities to the survivors of joint payees as has been extended to the Port Trust by sections 42 A and 42 B of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1899. The protection is similar to that provided in the case of Government securities by section 5 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886.

Instances have occurred in which it was considered desirable either to exchange or acquire under the Land Acquisition Act land vested in the Board under schedules C and D of the Act, but difficulty was experienced in effecting the consequential adjustment of the statutory liabilities of the Board owing to the lack of any legal provision for modifying schedules C and D. It is proposed by clause 36 (*c*), (*d*), (*f*) and (*g*) to supply this deficiency and to empower Government in such cases to modify the schedules by notification in the "Government Gazette." It is proposed by clause 37 (*a*) and (*c*) to provide similar remedies in the case of reclaimed lands under schedule E.

The liability of the Board with regard to reclaimed lands depends under section 71 on the freehold value of those lands at the time when the liability accrues. The Board complained that at that time the freehold value of reclaimed land leased to tenants on a long lease might be vastly increased while the board would not be able to recover any larger rent from the tenants than the tagreed upon and determined on a consideration of the freehold value of the land as it was at the date of the lease some 20 years before. The Board argued that it would be [illegible] to charge the Board 3 per cent. on the vastly increased value of such land at the date of the valuation under the section when the Board would only be drawing the moderate rent obtainable on the land as it was value some 20 years before. The Board urged that their expected profits from the reclamation might thus be entirely absorbed by Government. It is therefore proposed by clause 41 to charge the 3 per cent. in the case of unleased land on the value at the expiration of the 20 years as already provided, but in the case of leased land on the value at the date of the lease.

It is proposed by clause 43 to correct an important error in phraseology. It is understood that the original intention was that the Corporation should under section 72 contribute annually to the Board a fixed sum of 2 percent. on the rateable value of buildings and lands and after paying or receiving whatever should be due under section 78 for the advantages or disadvantages resulting to the Corporation from the operations of the Board should after the 10th official year divide the eventual profits in the manner provided by section 79. But as the Act now stands it would seem that this intention was not given effect to and that the precise amounts payable by the Corporation is not clearly stated. A state of financial uncertainty is thereby created which may be a cause of considerable embarrassment and may lead to much unnecessary discussion. It is proposed therefore by clause 43 to make the original intention clear and to substitute the words "equivalent to" for "not exceeding" in section 72. The practical effect of section 72, read with section 79 of the Act as amended, will be that the Corporation within the limits of the prescribed maximum will have to pay to the Board the actual amount required by the Board to balance its general account in each year.

It is considered desirable to make statutory provision for the control of the banking arrangements of a public body vested with power to dispose of public funds of the magnitude of those under the control of the Board. Clause 48 is proposed with this object. At the same time it is proposed by the proviso to leave to the Board power to continue what are known as "budlee" transactions, which are practically nothing more than loans to banks on the security of the deposit of Government

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.
ALL PICTURES must be sent to the TOWN HALL, as early as possible TO-DAY, FRIDAY.
Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A.,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
A CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only will be held in the TOWN HALL, on March 4th, at 9-30 P.M., under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. Subscriptions and application for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to THE HON. SECRETARY, Professor O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

o.o All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1907.

A RECENT CONTROVERSY.

THE subject which has been under discussion in our columns, and which is now closed, has, since the Reverend W. J. [illegible]kins, Acting-Archdeacon of Bombay, [illegible] his accusations against Anglo-Indian society, been under minute examination. If what he suggests is true in the three main points at issue, then the laity are guilty of a grave disregard of common morality. And if, on the other hand, what he says is untrue, then he has displayed a lack of perception, which renders him liable to an equally serious charge. The main theme of his paper was based upon the growing disregard of sacred things. The demonstration of this lay in the prevalent practice of Bridge-playing; the customary Sabbath-breaking of Anglo-Indians as a whole; and the parental apathy of affection which allowed young women the latitude of the intercourse associated with Kala Jaggahs. Bridge, Sabbath-breaking and Kala Jaggahs were the subjects of demonstration and attack. To a lay mind, untrammelled by the *res angustæ* of clerical expediency, the whole point seems to be in the principles of life underlying these matters. For, whether it be men or women who are up for judgment, it must be allowed that ultimately both are judged by the same ethical standards of right or wrong. The bridge question seems to us to resolve itself mainly into two considerations: Does Bridge-playing engender the unhealthy, unnatural condition of mind, which is at the root of gambling excesses? Is it an intellectual game which develops mental strategy and the faculties of thought, and at the same time stand for a social exercise *pour passer le temps?* If we analyse the first question we must conclude that Bridge stands alone among the card games. It is not in essence a gambling game at all. If it is made such it is abused; just as everything which is put to wrong usage is abused. We might condemn almost all things, on the same ground, if we condemn Bridge, because certain foolish people abuse it. The abuse of a principle is no argument against the principle, for every single principle can be pressed to absurd conclusions. And if we abuse a game, which in itself is good, we might do the same of every game. Bridge does develop mental acumen; it also does give mutual pleasure during hours that would otherwise be dull and lagging, and, rightly and fairly played, it is a good and sociable game. Because some people are gluttons shall we condemn feeding *in toto*? Because some people are drunkards shall we all be total abstainers? And because some people gamble at Bridge shall we allot Bridge-players their portion with the goats? We do not think there are two ways of answering these queries. And we unhesitatingly assert that the man or woman who can "eat, drink, and be merry," who can play a game of cards without abusing these privileges is all the better and all the stronger for the fact that in them there is a temptation.

If people play for points, small or big, they cannot afford, they are unwise, and in all probability, if they did not play Bridge, they would be doing something worse. If we remove the temptations of life we take away the very obstacles which strengthen the human character. We do not for a moment believe that the average Bridge-player feels urged on to gamble in other ways because he plays Pridge. With regard to the second of these Bridge-points—the intellectual character of the game—there can be no doubt at all that the game of Bridge has within boundless possibilities for the exercise of prudence, discretion, strategy. Bridge-players will understand best what we mean. And, after considerable and careful thought, we are constrained to conclude that, on the whole, as the character is strengthened so also the mental acumen is sharpened and benefited by the game. With regard to the Sabbath it is astonishing to us how the ideas of the Levitical period of Jewish and the Puritanical period of English History, are again and again hurled at the laity by some modern clergymen. It seems to us that they disregard the radical underlying principle of the Sabbath. It was made for man; chiefly for the enslaved, overworked brethren of the congregation of Israel; it was God's declaration and testimony that the rights of the depressed and disinherited should be respected. It finds its origin in the same sentiments which gave the Jews the Sabbatical or seventh year, and the year of Jubilee. It was a human ordinance, prompted by that divine compassion which lies deep in the heart of humanity. It was the gift of man's humanity to man. It meant in Hebrew tongue and times "rest from labour" or "refreshment." And the greatest teacher of morality has laid it down that though it is "holy," that is "separated" from the days of toil to give the good seed a chance against the thorns of care, yet necessary labour, such as "pulling the ass out of the cistern," and necessary refreshment, such as a day through the amber waving corn, is not only desirable but lawful. Yes, we think, it is a day of refreshment, freedom, and rest; refreshment, freedom, and rest for body, soul and mind. The whole being has its claim on Sunday, for Sunday was made for man. And when we remember that the Christian Sunday is the age-long testimony of history to the Resurrection of the Christ, that it means to Christendom that an eternal freedom and an eternal rest is theirs, that the Pharisaic fetters of hyper-scrupulosity have been removed from the whole world, and the hedges of hypocritical leading broken down, we look for a broader teaching about the Sabbath than the Acting-Archdeacon has to offer. We suppose the world has never seen more beautiful services than those of the Herodian Temple of Jerusalem in the time of the Christ. That He went to them continually and loved them deeply Christian history affirms. We do not for a moment, therefore, depreciate the worship of the Temple, and the more beautiful its services are the more refreshing and restful will they be. We may reasonably look for a blend in our Sabbatical life. And, provided that we worship regularly and intelligently in whatever church we confess as our own, no man, be he cleric or lay man, has a right to deny as the enjoyment and exhilaration which is to be gained for instance from a game of golf, or tennis, or sail in the harbour, on the Sabbath day.

And finally the "dark places" seem to need some honest light. Frankly, we think them, *from a purely moral point of view*, most excellent inventions. To lovers they are welcome shelters from the public gaze. And, if such do not desire that darkness rather than the light of the public gaze, it argues catastrophe for their married life. Of course there will be a class of couples to whom they are welcome for reasons best undescribed, but such people cannot be prevented. Again the Acting-Archdeacon's attack on parents, who allow young daughters to enter Kala Jaggahs with men they scarcely know, is also somewhat misdirected. The real point of danger here is not, as he supposes, the Kala Jaggahs at all. If accidents happen the parents may be to blame, but only because they have not gone to the root of the matter and taught their daughters. When a girl is old enough to "come out" she is old enough to know all that women should know. Not to tell her, to bring her up to womanhood in undiluted innocency, is to make her the victim of any chance accident that may befall. Fortify her with sound principles of common sense and Kala Jaggahs will give her much fun. And any temptation she may experience will be met by her with a woman's weapons, will be killed dead as St. George's Dragon, and in the darkness she may find the light of happiness. Perhaps, for the rest, it is sufficient for us to remind the Acting-Archdracon of a certain Prince, who, like the Jaggahs we have been prying into so much, was clothed in sombre garb, and who, while offering a lady a—something she had dropped, said to his astonished courtiers: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

OPIUM IN THE STRAITS.—As a result of the request of the Secretary of State the Governor of the Straits Settlements has issued a white paper on the amount of opium annually consumed in the territory under his jurisdiction since 1896 and the revenue derived by Government from the sale of the drug. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Singapore has framed tables of the amounts recorded in each of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, so far as obtainable, but expresses doubt as to the accuracy of his figures. He observes that: "Even with regard to those for the last two years a guarantee of accuracy is impossible. The ports of the Colony are 'free' and the Government possesses no Customs establishment. It is possible, therefore, for the farmers to import "chandu" clandestinely and to sell more than they report to me. There is, however, no reason to believe that this has been done." Omitting the figures obtained in Penang, Malacca, and the Malay States, it will be sufficient to state the returns for Singapore which may be considered for purposes of comparison more on a par with Shanghai and Hong Kong, the Chinese ports in which investigation of the habit amongst the Chinese is possible. It will be remembered that in 1904, there was an outcry among the opium farmers regarding the financial loss they were sustaining by reason of the huge sums they had to pay for the monopoly. The Government of the Straits Settlements, recognising the urgency of the question, dealt with it at once, and practically admitted the justness of the farmers' claims for consideration, by reducing their monthly payment to the Treasury, which thereby reduced the revenue derived from the monopoly. They also permitted the farmers to increase the price at which chandu was sold to the public from $2.50 to $3.00 per tahil. Naturally, the direct result of this enhancement of the retail price of the drug was a falling off in the quantity consumed by the public, and the farmers still found themselves paying the Government more than they received from their farms, and, moreover, the increased value of the "chandu" gave a direct impetus to smuggling and to the consumption of morphia. It is not therefore surprising to learn that the chests of opium consumed in Singapore dropped from 1,366 in 1903 to 938 in 1904. There was a slight increase in 1905, the consumption rising to 1,046 chests. At the same time the Farmers were discovering that they had an unprofitable monopoly, and the representations made by them caused the rate of tender to be reduced from four and a quarter million dollars to three and a half million, while another slight reduction has been made. But even the present sum is a huge amount in the annual returns of the Settlement's exchequer, at it shows the difficulties which will face the Government should they yield to the anti-opium reformers who would sweep the drug off the face of the earth. It is by no means a simple matter to discover methods of taxation direct or indirect, which will not fall heavily on the people generally. In a community of 250,000 the abolition of the opium farm, which is to say, that opium in any shape or form is refused admission by the Government, would mean that extra taxes would have to be raised to the amount of 10 dollars per capitum per annum. That is why most "China hands" regard the anti-opium propaganda as illusory, the official edicts of the Chinese Imperial Government as so much waste paper, and the professed desire of officialdom to stamp out the habit, as a sop to fanaticism.

RAMIE CULTIVATION.—Mr. BERNARD COVENTRY, is the latest addition to the list of those who examine ramie as a possible addition to India's output. It is only recently that a campaign has been started to bring it into favour, but throughout the early half of the last century numerous spasmodic efforts were made by the East India Company to introduce it as a textile staple and later the Government considered the fibre of such importance that in 1869 two prizes of £5,000 and £2,000 and again in 1877 prizes of £5,000 and £1,000 were offered for machinery or processes by which the fibre could be prepared in such a way as would meet the requirements of the market. But these endeavours failed and the offers were eventually withdrawn. The whole difficulty lies in the matter of machinery and though the Faure machine has been found to do the work of decorticating in in such a manner as to give a profit, yet vastly improved machinery is necessary before ramie cultivation can be made popular. Mr. Coventry goes carefully into the cost of producing one ton of fibre per annum from three acres and he makes the total amount to Rs. 313. By calculating the given price of the fibre at £30 a ton this leaves a profit of Rs. 137 from every three acres. It is a matter of the simplest arithmetic therefore to see that a plantation of, say, five hundred or a thousand acres should prove a veritable gold mine to its owner. As a matter of fact there is a plantation of the smaller area at Dalsing Sarai, but the question of uniformity of yield has yet to be settled definitely, and it is probable that cultivation on a large scale will give a somewhat lower profit than that promised by small experimental gardens. One difficulty, says Mr. Coventry, is in the necessity for improvement in the Faure machine, but he thinks this is only a matter of time. But the real difficulty is its agricultural aspect. It is not a plant that will grow anywhere. It requires well drained land and that of the best quality. It must be well cultivated and until the refuse from decortication has accumulated in sufficient quantities, ether manures must be applied to it. Mr. Coventry postulates that were the price to rise to (say) £40 per ton there would be no need to worry about the improvement of the Faure machine, but, he adds: "There is seldom any use in growing a crop which cannot and is not grown at its best, and would still maintain that if it is found impossible to grow a crop of say 15 to 20 tons of 4 to 5 feet stems per acre per annum the enterprise should be abandoned." The quality of the land and the high class of agriculture required for the growth of ramie, call for a greater value for the raw product "even if the figures given in this article," concludes the writer "could be depended on from a cultivator on a large scale, and considering the very high quality of land which it is necessary to select there are other crops that pay better than rhea. If spinners are truly desirous of developing this important industry they must encourage the grower and offer a price more commensurate with the intrinsic value of the product."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.—THE Bombay "Government Gazette" gives the details of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898, which will be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. There are amendments in various directions which have been in shown to be required by the experience gained during the time the Act has been in force. Perhaps the most important modification is that it proposes to give powers to the Board to assist employers of labour to provide accommodation for their labourers by means of loans. Another important point is that, whereas under the present Act, if an official representation is made as regards a certain area, that it is an unhealthy area and requires to be improved, the Board is to consider the representation, and if they are satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of their resources, they have no choice but to resolve that an Improvement Scheme ought to be made for the area in question and forthwith they have to proceed to make the scheme. Now the Bill provides that in case a number of schemes are represented the Board will have discretion to postpone some of them and to determine the relative urgency of the schemes subject to appeal to Government. The Bill also provides powers for the acquisition of private streets as well as public streets for improvement purposes. It provides for the exchange of lands vested in the Board for other lands, and for additions being made to the schedules of vested lands, and it makes clear the intention of the original Act as regards the share of Government in the profits from Reclamation schemes. Probably, the most contentious part of the Bill, however, is the clause which corrects the phraseology used in the original Act. Section 72, which provides for a contribution to be paid to the Board by the Corporation. The original wording was that they should pay a lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City. The Bill provides for altering this wording to read—"A lump sum *equivalent* to 2 per cent." Certain provisions are made for the control of the Banking arrangements of the Board and numerous verbal and consequential amendments are provided for.

"A MEMSAHIB" having sent her name and address we have sent to her agents a cheque for Rs. 50 on the Chartered Bank. Several letters received after the prescribed date will be published hereafter.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT will arrive in Calcutta at 5 p.m., on the 7th instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera" from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Wednesday, the 27th ult., at 8 p.m.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Peninsular," with the homeward mails of the 23rd ult., arrived at Aden, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 22nd ult., left Suez at 6 a.m., on Thursday.

DR. THIBAUT, the newly elected Registrar of the Calcutta University, has arrived in Calcutta.

EZEKIEL COHEN, the accused in the bogus firm case, has been ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50,000. Mr. Sassoon Cohen stood bail. The accused was accordingly released.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wired on the 22nd ult:—Tea is still tending upwards. Shares in Tea Companies are advancing, especially those of Indian Companies. The rubber market is quiet. The quotation for fine hard Para is 3s. 1½d. Plantation rubber is steady.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 26 was 1004, giving a death-rate of 65·06 per annum per thousand as against 76·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 107·55 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers; 233, plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 218, affections of the respiratory organs; 68, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 33, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 26, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 467; Hindu low caste, 131; Musalman, 239; Parsee, 28; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; and Negro-African, 5. The total number of births was 351 as against 401 for the corresponding period of last year, and 380 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the census of last year was 51·53 per mille.

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TYPES OF THE NATIONS.
JOHN BULL,
BY
GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL
(Author of "Collections and Recollections," &c.)

I.

Who is he? What is he? Where can we see him? Does he really exist? In other words, is there still a type of man so clearly marked by distinctive characteristics that whosoever meets him, in whatever corner of the globe, will immediately cry out, "That is an Englishman?" The answer must be carefully pondered.

In the first place, we are no longer, as Ruskin used to say that we were, "Unregenerate in race—a race mingled of the best northern blood." Within the last forty years abundant tributaries of foreign blood—French, German, Jewish, American, Australian have flowed into the main life-current of the nation. Even as thorough-going an Englishman, as I am who pen these pages, am not of purely English blood. There is no need to re-trace the pedigree of the Russells and the Seymours—his tir blood was English enough; but one of my grand-fathers, was a Welshman and one of my grand-mothers came from the Highlands; so that I am compounded of English and non-English blood in the proportion of two and two. And whenever the Celtic element is introduced it modifies even visibly the phlegmatic temperament which used to characterise "John Bull."

Then again, as to his external characteristics, the type has changed out of all recognition. 'John Bull,' according to the traditional portraits, was short, stout, rather unwieldy, and, in spite of cold hair, tending to be bald. He had a shaved upper lip, and short whiskers; and he wore, at all times and places, a tail-coat and top-boots. He never, except at a Farmers' Ordinary in some very remote county, can such an apparition be seen to-day? The average Englishman is quite as often tall as short; he is no fatter or more unwieldy than his neighbours. His hair is often straight than curly; he loses it no sooner than men of other races: he generally shaves his cheeks, and "per contra," very often loses his moustache grow. No, the portrait of "John Bull" certainly requires redrawing.

ESSENTIAL RELIGIOUSNESS.

When the external characteristics are completely changed, do the internal characteristics remain what they were? In some respects, yes. Burke professes his reliance on the "the ancient and inbred integrity and piety, good nature and good humour, of the English people;" and those qualities are still the bedrock of national character. In spite of all that is said—and often justly—about the rigidity of Established churches and the narrowness of Dissent—England remains the most religious country in Europe. I am old enough to remember the astonishment of the French newspapers when, at the crisis of the present King's dangerous illness of 1871, the English people betook themselves, like one man, to prayer. There was an eminently practical prosaic and business-like people, who still believed that God hears prayer, and that it is worth while to spend time and energy in earnest supplication for temporal boons. And the phenomenon which then caused so much astonishment is quite visible to-day.

But, while the characteristic essential religiousness remains the stamp, it certainly has gathered round it, of late years, some less admirable incidents. The old "John Bull" was obstinate, pig-headed, narrow-minded; but he was not hypocritical—or rather, his was an inverted hypocrisy. He was ashamed of seeming as good as he really was and was apt to keep his spiritual experiences to himself. Quite different is the aspect which he presents to a critical world to-day. There is an American appreciation of him. "The Briton is the modern Pharisee, who has loaned the world, and for a pretence makes long prayers. He never ceases to boast that he whipped France at Waterloo and Trafalgar, and bested the whole Continent at the Game of Grab."

AS GAY AS HIS NEIGHBOURS.

"Ex oribus parvulorum." A not dissimilar judgment was recently passed by an English schoolboy. "Africa is a British Colony. I will tell you how England makes her colonies. First she gets a Missionary; when the Missionary has found a beautiful and fertile tract of country he gets the people round him, and says "Let us pray." When all the eyes are shut, up goes the Union Jack." To what a pass have we come when Joan Bull's grandchildren thus satirize his methods!

In the sphere of character, as apart from religion, is "John Bull" what he used to be? It is a point of literary honour not to quote Froissart, even under the playful guise of "The Old Chronicler," but Froissart must have had some reason for saying that Englishmen took their pleasures sadly. To-day John Bull is as gay as his neighbours. The gallery of a theatre at a good farce, the streets of London in the night of a popular victory; the crowd-side in the mid-ands, the hill side at Epsom, the beach at Margate, the ring round a big football match, the Members' Enclosure at Lords—all these places of resort, and dozens like them, show the English man taking his pleasure with the keenest zest and the most exuberant cheerfulness.

Then, as I said before, the traditional "John Bull" was phlegmatic, slow to move, but terribly persistent when once he had been roused. To-day he is wildly, almost hysterically, excitable. A public holiday, a contested Election, a Religious Revival, will stir John Bull to a passionate enthusiasm. But the zeal is effervescent and the reaction profound.

Another characteristic of the traditional John Bull was his serene contentment with things as they are. He was, as Sydney Smith said, "delighted with every existing institution, and almost every existing circumstance." Such an one Byron's typical John Bull.

He liked our taxes, when they're not too many;
He liked a sea-coal fire when not too dear;
He liked a beefsteak too as well as any—
Had no objection to a pot of beer."

AS TO RELIGIONS.

Fifty years later Whyte-Melville, another social critic who saw life from the top, said of his typical Englishman—"He shaved scrupulously, drank cutwine, and believed in "The Times." To-day an Englishman may be—I don't say he is as hairy as Esau; his doctor tells him that port is poison to him: and he remembers Pigott.

He travels—which his forefathers never did—and comes back with unctuous preference for German stoves or Indian wood-fire; thanks a skinny chicken and thin moselle the true diet; and is more than half inclined to prefer Bureaucracy to self-government.

"John Bull" honestly despised all foreigners. Lord Palmerston was never more typically and representatively British than he called Germany "that country of Dead professors." We were reared from our cradles in the creed that "Foreigners don't wash;" and that statement seemed to hold the key of all international perplexities. We believed absolutely that no foreigner could ride, drive, or shoot; and, in spite of a good deal of experience to the contrary, we half believed that Foreigner could not fight. Even darker suspicions of his European nightmare haunted the unregenerate mind of John Bull. Foreigners were conspirators. Foreigners were debauchees. Foreigners were either idolaters or atheists. I have heard that when my great-uncle, Lord William Russell, was murdered by his Swiss valet, Comvoisier, it was for many years impossible for a foreign servant to get a place in London. Everyone behaved like the odious Englishwoman in Thackeray who shrieked at the Swiss nursery maid—"Don't murder the helpless children—'Corvoisier, vous savez.'" To the same effect Mr. Dombey's servant, Towlinson, who had been discarded in favour of a foreign courier, "remarked that he never knew of any good that ever came of foreigners; and, being charged by the ladies with prejudice, said, look at Bonaparte, who was at the head of 'em, and see what he was always up too! which the housemaid said was very true."

CHANGED OPINIONS.

A greatly increased acquaintance with the world outside England has modified these insular prejudices of the traditional "John Bull." We have been forced to admit that foreigners can fight and colonise and ride. We have learnt to behave ourselves with comparative decency in Foreign churches. America no longer has occasion to complain of that "condescension," on the part of English people, which once stirred her indignation. It is chiefly in reference to

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CAWNPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 25.

Two Societies have just been organised in Cawnpore:—"The People's Association" and "The Friends' Improvement Society." The first states that "the ever indifferent attitude of Municipal Commissioners for the public good. . . have at last assured the public that nothing but the formation of a political association will remedy the present existing state of affairs This Society has three objects in view:—(1) To defend the citizens' rights; (2) to discuss on constitutional lines all questions affecting the public welfare; (3) to depute educated, in place of uneducated candidates to the Municipal Board. The prospectus goes on to say that "its activities will not be confined to local affairs. It will have for its deliberations provincial and imperial questions of the day; and will memorialize Government on all important public questions. It will keep a strict vigilance on the City Fathers . . . . . ."

The Second Society is called "The Friends' Improvement Association." Its aims are purely literary. We have no public library in this town and this Association aims at promoting the organisation of a Public Library and the healthy promotion of English literature.

The deliberations of the Committee of the Pasteur Institute of Research have come to a close. Some very interesting experiments were made by Mr. Hadee, Deputy Director of Agriculture, in the process of refining sugar. This gentleman in the space of 15 minutes produced, by an invention of his own, fine-grain crystallised sugar from sugar-cane, an experiment which interested the other members of the Committee a great deal. On Saturday afternoon the Annual General's Inspection of the C. V. R. took place. The Corps, with five officers, and under the Command of Col. the Hon'ble O. McRobert, paraded 100 strong and were inspected by Col. Hunter of the 10th Jats. After putting the men through Single Company movement, Major Butternont took command and put in execution a scheme of operations. The general idea was that Lucknow and Cawnpur were at war and that the enemy from Lucknow having destroyed the bridge, had crossed the river by the Tajman ferry and had sent forward a line of outposts to occupy the villages of Badlipurwa and Badipur. The special idea of the O. V. R. was that it constituted the advanced guard of a force from Cawnpur which had been detailed to drive in those outposts Major Butternont divided his face into three parties the first to come in touch with the enemy and engage him; the second to work at the nullah to the north of Ballipurwa, and then with the first party to carry the two villages, while the third party with the maxim gun watched the enemy's left flanking outpost. The advance was splendidly conducted, the two villages being carried simultaneously from both flanks, while the enemy's left was paralysed by the attentions of the third party with the maxim. At the conclusion of the operations, Col. Hunter expressed his satisfaction with the Corps and announced his intention of reporting well on the Corps to the G. O. C. the District.

The following are the results of the 3rd stage of the Viceroy's Prize Competition shot off yesterday:—

Sergt.-Major White—	297
Lce.-Corpl Hill—	271

It is rather regrettable that the Annual Light Horse Camp has had to be abandoned this year in consequence of the long spell of bad weather experienced in these Provinces this month; while the retirement of Sergt.-Major Heritage, who has taken personally a keen interest in the Corps, will be a distinct loss to the Cawnpore Squadron.

It is gratifying to hear that the nett proceeds from the performances of "Alice through the Looking glass," given in aid of the Children's Ministering League has been approximately Rs. 500, which will be a welcome addition to the funds of the League.

During the Polo week, which has now been definitely arranged to begin on the 4th proximo, various social functions will take place, *inter alia* a few dances and a *cafe chantant*. Altogether the function promises to be a particularly jolly one.

Although Rs. 450 is not a large sum to be distributed to the likely prize-winners at the Flower Show to be held in the Green Park on the 28th instant, it is understood that the spirit of competition is unusually keen; and the Flower Exhibits are, it is said, likely to be even better than in past years.

The contretemps re the site for the Soldiers' Institute funds for which are now in hand, in connection with which the Chaplain has taken so much interest, is rather an unfortunate affair, and will cause some disappointment to the Rev. W. Ragg and those who were, like him under the impression that the Soldiers' Institute was to be worked in strictly abstinence lines, whereas a temperance institute is now spoken of.

The Moharrum festival passed off very quietly, not a single disturbance being reported. The usual processions and ceremonials on this great Mahomedan observance was kept up as in past years, and though the crowds were dense, they were remarkably quiet and orderly.

The following is the draw in the Cawnpore Hockey Tournament for the Bechtler cup.

1st round.—South Staffords vs. Jhansi Gymkhana at Allahabad, Remainder Byes.—2nd round—(1) Durbams vs. Royal Scots at Bareilly—(2) Oxfords vs. O. and R. Ry. at Lucknow.—(3) Cawnpore Sports Club vs. 74th Battery at Cawnpore.—(4) Somersets vs. Winners of 1st round at Cawnpore.—Semi-finals.—Winners of No 2 play winners of No. 3. Winners of No. 4 play winners of No. 1.

Mr. W. H. McCaldron, M. R. C. V. S., M. B. I. T. H. for many years associated with Cawnpore, has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and has proceeded to take up his appointment in the new province.

Mr. A. Gleadowe Newcomen, C. I. E., proceeds to England shortly, returning to India next cold weather. We are also likely to lose Major Tayler, our popular Cantonment Magistrate, this summer; while Mr. W. G. Beris and Messrs. Hart and Young are among the impending departures this hot weather.

Terms and Badminton parties have been the only social features of the past week, fine bright days—genial sunshine making these outdoor games very enjoyable.

THE Kandy District Planters' Association is offering a prize of Rs. 150 for the best instrument for, and method of, tapping Ceara rubber, at the Agricultural Show to be held at Nawara Eliya on the 2nd and 3rd April. Exhibits must be sent into the Honorary Secretary not later than the 25th March.

EXPERIMENTS carried out with Caravonica cotton in Assam in the last official year appear to have been successful. According to a recently issued Report, in spite of a certain proportion of failures, it has been found that the plant can stand the humid climate of Assam, and in the opinion of Mr. H. C. Barnes, Director of Land Records and Agriculture in that Province, it is likely to prove successful as a field crop; so much so indeed, that the Government recommend the experiment being considerably extended. Samples of cotton grown at Goalpara, at the Nowgong Jail and on the Khasia Hills, were valued in Bombay by trade experts at 10d. per lb. and were said to closely resemble Egyptian cotton both in colour and staple.

DISESTABLISHING THE CHURCH.

LARGE MAJORITY IN THE COMMONS.

Government Refuses Responsibility.

DISENDOWMENT INCLUDED.

RESURRECTING THE EDUCATION BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 28.

The House of Commons, by 198 votes to 90, has adopted a resolution expressing the desirability of disestablishing and disendowing the Church of England.

Mr. Birrell said he personally believed that the Church, freed from the trammels of State, would be restored to a position of spiritual authority, but the Government did not intend to assume responsibility for the resolution. Their hands, he said, were already full.

LATER

The debate on the disestablishment question yesterday evening was purely academic. There were but a few members present.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Yesterday's minority in the House of Commons on Mr. McKenna's Bill for meeting the grievances of passive resisters, was composed of Unionists and Irish members. It is understood that Mr. Balfour will oppose the Bill when it comes up for second reading.

Mr. McKenna will also introduce an Education Bill embodying the uncontroversial clauses of last year's Bill.

LORD CURZON.

Return to Public Life in the Autumn

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Lord Curzon has replied to a correspondent that he will not return to public life until after the Summer, when he will enter Parliament if an opportunity offers.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Important Decision.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Supreme Court of Natal has dismissed the test appeal of an Indian trader, against the refusal of the Licensing Board to grant him a trading licence, on the ground that the Court possessed no jurisdiction.

Numerous appeals of a similar character are pending.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Haldane's Proposals.

CENSURED AND COMMENDED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The discussion on the Army Estimates was centred on Mr. Haldane's proposals, the details of which were criticised, but which were generally well received.

THE SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Hitherto 123 cases of spotted fever, and 77 deaths, have occurred at Belfast. Four persons, who were attacked on Tuesday evening, died yesterday.

THE BRIGG ELECTION.

Unionist Gain.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT LIBERAL SCHEMES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 28.

The Unionist papers attribute the result of the Brigg bye-election to the re-union of the Unionists. They describe it as a blow to the Government's revolutionary intentions with regard to the House of Lords, Ireland, and the Church.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The Vatican Causes a Deadlock.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Another deadlock has arisen in connection with the French Church question. The Vatican formally refuses to accept the Goverment terms regarding the leasing of Churches.

THE ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

Attempt on Grand Duke Nicholas's Life.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A most formidable bomb was found yesterday on the railway between Tsarkoeselo and St Peterasburg just prior to the journey of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Seventeen persons were courtmartialled and shot yesterday for complicity in the riots at Tukkum near Riga in 1906.

THE AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO MOROCCO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Aga Khan left London yesterday for the Continent. He will probably visit Tangier before returning to India.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Early Opening.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Russian Duma will be opened on March 5th.

BRITISH MINING CONCESSION IN CHINA.

Chinese to Participate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Sir E. Sassoon, said that Sir John Jordan was doing his utmost to secure the acceptance of a plan for Chinese participation with the London and China Syndicate in the development of the Anhui Mining Concession. There was no reason, he said, for sending further instructions to Sir John Jordan who was naturally keeping in touch with the Syndicate's Agents in China.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Deaths are announced of the well known Conjurer Bertram, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Peace Advocate.

ARBUTHNOT RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.

The Proposed Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27,

A general meeting of the Arbuthnot Relief Fund was held in the Banqueting Hall yesterday with H. E. the Governor in the Chair. The Hon'ble Mr. J.N. Atkinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the total promised to Sunday last amounted to Rs. 1,420,636. The Executive Committee's proposed scheme of relief, which entails an expenditure of Rs. 1,70,000, provides relief on a graduated scale between those who lost Rs. 500 or less who will receive two fifths on the losses and those who lost Rs. 5,000 who will not receive more than one tenth of the maximum amount, employes and pensioners of Arbuthnots to receive not more than 3 months' pay or six months' pension No applications for relief will be received after 30th April.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Business and Interpellations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

At to-morrow's Meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Erle Richards will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Insolvency Bill, and Mr. Finlay will conduct the final stage of the Steam Boilers Bill.

Nawab Salimullah has put down several questions, the most impertant of which invites the Government to take the public into its confidence before publishing the final resolution with regard to the intended modification of the Legislative Council.

Another question from the Nawab refers to the alleged neglected condition of the graves of the last Delhi Emperor and his Consort at Rangoon.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha will ask a question with reference to the States which maintain Imperial Service Troops, the income of such States and the cost of maintaining their contingents.

FIRE AT THE SIBPUR MILLS.

Heavy Loss.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

A fire occurred last night at the mills of the Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Company. The godown was gutted and much valuable machinery destroyed. The damage is estimated at a Lakh and a half.

SIR R. STRACHEY'S RESIGNATION.

Wagon Shortage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28,

It is understood that though Sir Richard Strachey has resigned the Chairmanship of the East Indian Railway, he will still remain on the Board of Directors. The scarcity of coal has now become so serious owing to shortage of wagons that the railways in Bengal are feeling the pinch.

A few days ago the Bengal North-Western Railway had only two thousand tons of coal left for their whole line.

HANDSOME GIFT TOWARDS PARSI EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEBRUARY 28.

During the Thread Ceremony of the son of Mr. Darasha Mancherjee Kooka, a gift of Rs. 10,000, was announced by the Kooka Brothers for the education of Parsi children.

Mr. Dastoor Rustomji praised the Kooka family for this gift and dwelt at great length on the necessity of a Parsi *Ootara* building at Surat for which Mr. Rustomji Kooka has already promised Rs. 3,000.

CAPT. SAWYER'S ACCIDENT.

Further Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

When Capt. Sawyer was taken to the Drosh Hospital, Surgical Assistance was rendered necessary. His injuries are said to be of rather a serious nature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PERSONNEL.

Probable Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

It is probable that Mr. Greeven will act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during Mr. Macpherson's absence on leave.

Mr. Carnduff has declined the officiating appointment as it would interfere with his three years' qualifying service for a High Court Judgeship.

The Calcutta Corporation have voted Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of a new Parsi Tower of Silence. The Parsis are finding Rs. 67,000 and are prepared to allow the Coporation to exercise supervision.

IN connection with the trial of the Russian General Stoessel for the surrender of Port Arthur, the St. Petersburg *Russ* prints extracts from the evidence given in the preliminary inquiry. Surgeon-General Subotin testified that the garrison included 25,000 healthy defenders, and 15,000 ill from scurvy and typhus in consequence of General Stoessel's neglect to provide remedies. The Commandant of the fortress, General Smirnoff, testified that there were sufficient stores for over two months. The Artillery Commander, General Biely, testified that there was enough ammunition for another two months.

THE AMIR AT KARACHI.

SHORT VISIT AND DEPARTURE.

En Route to Lahore.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin," with His Majesty the Amir on board, and escorted by H. M. S. "High flyer" arrived here at about 1 p.m. to-day. On the vessel passing the saluting battery at Manora a salute of 31 guns was fired.

The "Dufferin" was berthed at the Merewether Pier. The Commissioner in Sind and the Colonel on the Staff, accompanied by their respective staffs, and others, were present on the pier to welcome His Majesty.

A Guard of Honour, furnished by the 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, was drawn up on the pier, which His Majesty inspected after the vessel was moored.

After prayers and lunch His Majesty went across the water to Manora where he inspected the Harbour Defences. On his return, he left Keamari at 5 45 p. m. and drove up the Bunder Road in his motor car and paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens; and from thence His Majesty drove to the Cantonment Railway Station and at 9 p.m. left by Special Train for Sukkur *en route* to Lahore.

A large crowd assembled at Keamari and along the Bunder Road to greet the Amir.

The very short time—a few hours only—which the Amir spent here, and the frequent posponements of His Majesty's arrival, had robbed the visit to Sind of much of its interest.

The Amir, after lunch yesterday, proceeded to Manora in the Port Trust tug "Richmond Crawford," Arriving at the Military Pier an old barge was towed over a mine which was fired by a Submarine Mining Officer. The hulk was blown to atoms and a number of fish destroyed. It was intended to give the Amir an opportunity of inspecting the fortifications at Manora, where trollies and the other suitable arrangements were made for the purpose, but as it was too late His Majesty had to deprive himself of the pleasure.

The Amir did not land at Manora, although a number of people had assembled to receive him, but returned to Keamari and rested a while on the "Dufferin." At about 5-45 p. m. the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Captain Black and Officers of the "Dufferin," assembled at the gangway to bid His Majesty "good-bye" when he expressed himself delighted with the arrangements made for his comfort and his passage on the "Dufferin". His Majesty very generously presented the native crew with a substantial present of money and looked very fit after the voyage. His Majesty, accompanied by Sir H. McMahon and the Commissioner in Sind, took their seats in the motor car which was driven by Lieut. Jenkins, R.A., and followed by another motor with some of the Staff, and a third driven by Lieut Wood of the 4th Dragoon Guards containing the District Superintendent of Police in Karachi, Mr. Ingle, they proceeded by the Bunder Road to the Government Gardens where His Majesty spent some time looking at the different animals. He then drove up Elphinstone Street, which was lined by crowds of citizens who accorded him quite an ovation. He stopped at Speeshley's where he made some purchases and said his evening prayers.

The partythen continued on their way up Inverarity Road and Victoria Road, passing Government House, the Sind Club and Frere Hall, arriving at the Cantonment Railway Station at about 8 p.m.

The original plan was for His Majesty to depart from the City Railway Station.

A Guard-of Honour was furnished by Wellesleys Rifles, but owing to delay, the train having originally been timed leave at 4-18 p.m, was marched away.

Mr. Younghusband Commissioner in Sind; General Smith-Dorrien; Colonel Westmorland; Messrs. Hudson, Crouch and some other gentlemen and a few ladies saw the Amir off. Before His Majesty left the Station he took the Commissioner and Mrs. Younghusband into his saloon and presented the latter with a necklace and Mrs. Younghusband and General Smith-Dorrien with his Photograph. The train steamed out at 8-45 p.m., when the Commissioner called for three cheers for His Majesty the Amir. A salute of 31 guns was fired at 8 o'clock this morning to announce His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan's departure.

"THE UNREST IN INDIA,"

An Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 28.

Probably ninety residents out of a hundred in Lahore are not yet aware that a demonstration by the natives occurred in Lahore on the 22nd instant, and to most people here, therefore, the questions in the House of Commons reported by Reuter will be unintelligible.

What happened was that after the sentences of imprisonment had been pronounced by the Diitrict Magistrate upon the Proprietor and Editor of the *Punjabee* for stirring up ill-will against the ruling race, a few hundred Hindus, mostly College Students, Pleaders and Bengali Babus, marched from the Court House through the principal streets of Lahore making, what they believed to be, a demonstration—that is to say, they hooted every European man and woman, and every European in any office or institution which they passed. And later, growing bolder, the threw mud at some isolated European wayfarers.

They also cried out, in chorus, as bitterly lamenting and resenting the conviction in the *Punjabee* case. On their way to the gaol whither the accused men were to be removed, the demonstrators, in passing the District Magistrate's private residence, removed his name board from the gate-post and struck one of his servants.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and the chief local Native papers treated the whole incident as beneath notice, but the Bengalee papers are trying to magnify it into an insurrection provoked by the *Punjabee* prosecution.

SURVEY OFFICERS' LONG LEAVE.

Removal of the embargo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The Government of India have withdrawn the embargo on long leave for Imperial Officers of the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st of April next; and Mr. Cooper, Major Bythell and Captain Tandy will proceed on long leave during the year.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Calcutta Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The programme of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught is as below:—

Arrive 5 p.m. on the 7th.

Attend Banquet and Reception given by Their Excellencies on the 8th,

Proceed to Barrackpore on the 9th.

Halt 10th.

Visit the Botanical Gardens and dine with the Commander in Chief on the 11th.

Leave from Diamond Harbour on the 12th of March 1907.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE KING IN PARIS.

The Marchioness of Hastings.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

"VIVE LE ROI" and "Vive la Reine" is heard once again on the Paris Boulevards. The surprise visit of the King and Queen to the French Capital has proved immensely popular and the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster—they ceased to be King and Queen when they left Dover—are enjoying the gaieties of Paris in a right hearty fashion.

When the announcement was made quite suddenly that the King and Queen were going to pay an unofficial visit to Paris and stay at the Embassy, speculation was rife as to the motive of the sudden decision. Many and ingenious were the reasons assigned but it seems to be generally understood in diplomatic circles that the visit has no political significance beyond the often expressed desire on the part of the King to strengthen the Entente Cordiale between the two countries. It is, by the way, the first time since they ascended the throne that the King and Queen have been to Paris together, although they knew it well as Prince and Princess of Wales. King Edward has always been the idol of Paris and his word on matters of social etiquette is law. Nor has the Parisians' welcome to Queen Alexandra been less cordial. With her look of perennial youth, her wonderful hair and Danish blue eyes and the sad sweet smile that is all her own, Queen Alexandra satisfies the fastidious beauty-loving taste of the Parisian. She has spent her mornings shopping "just like anyone else" and in order that they might see Paris like the ordinary traveller sees it, the King and Queen have more than once chartered a taximeter cab! Unlike most women the Queen is not buying many frocks in Paris. She has always made a point of supporting British shopkeepers and has even brought many of our *grande dames* to her way of thinking. She has her own modists and milliners in London and even at Windsor, and does not lightly desert those who have served her well.

A ROMANCE OF LONG AGO.

One of the most brilliant figures in Mid-Victorian society has just gone from us by the death last Sunday of the Marchioness of Hastings. As Lady Florence Paget the dead Marchioness was known as "the Pocket Venus" in the sixties and she was one of the loveliest dancers at the cotillon at the famous Ball given by the Guards the year of King Edward's marriage to Queen Alexandra. The story of her first marriage is one of the romances of society. In 1864 Lady Florence, then at the height of her beauty and fame, was engaged to Mr. Henry Chaplin. One morning they drove together to a West End shop. Mr. Chaplin waited outside in the carriage while his fiancee made her purchases. But awaiting her in the shop was the young Marquis of Hastings then at the zenith of his reckless career on the turf, and fickle Lady Florence left with the Marquis by another door, thus escaping her other lover who was patiently waiting outside the door by which she had entered. The news of the elopement fell like a thunderbolt upon Mayfair.

Mr. Chaplin, had he been a vengeful man, might well have seen in the events of three years later something suspiciously like retribution. In 1867 he won the Derby with Hermit, an outsider, which he backed at 66 to 1 and won over £140,000. The race which brought a fortune to Mr. Chaplin brought disaster to his successful rival. Lord Hastings lost heavily on the race. Nor was the Derby the only event that hit him hard that ill fated year, and before they had been three years married the brilliant young sportsman who had carried off the beautiful Lady Florence Paget before the very eyes of her lover, had vanished for ever from the scene of his triumphs and failures, killed by his own hand.

A few years later Lady Hastings married Sir George Chetwynd by whom she leaves a son and two daughters one of whom is the widow of the eccentric Marquis of Anglesey. Lady Hastings' closing years were spent very quietly and it is only with her death the world is reminded of this romance of long ago.

A ROYAL TEA PARTY.

I looked into the St James Theatre this afternoon and found a very merry tea party in progress. All traces of the stalls and pit had been miraculously cleared away and stage and auditorium transformed into a most fascinating flower garden. Hidden away among the wealth of flowers and foliage was the band of the 2nd. Life Guards in full force discoursing melody for the benefit of the crowds of fashionable folk promenading below. It was the Princess Christian's tea party in aid of the maternity home at Windsor in which she is so greatly interested, and the Princess, knowing well the amiable little weakness of the public had hit upon the novel notion of a Royal tea party in aid of the funds of her Home. Tea on a February afternoon with a cold East wind outside, in a lovely flower garden with a Princess to fill the tea cups, did indeed prove a delectable offer. A Princess, did I say?—three Princesses to be strictly accurate, for Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein and pretty Princess Alexander of Teck also presided over the tea cups together with many other fair ladies. And while society drank its fragrant Pekoe at a guinea a cup and sympathised with the poor mothers to whom the Home at Windsor is indeed a boon in their hour of trial, its ears were ravished with the glorious voice of Clara Butt. The tea party needless to-day was a huge success.

THE BEAD CHAIN.

The bead chain which threatened to become something of an infliction when last it was at the zenith of its popularity, is creeping in again. All through the winter there have been unmistakable signs that the fancy chain was asserting itself and now I hear from a friend in Paris that the Parisiennes are quite in love with the fancy chains and are diligent in their search for rare old beads and original designs for the arrangement of the same. English girls who like to wear pretty things but are not blessed with too much pocket money will find consolation in the revival of the bead chain. A really pleasing effect can be obtained by the introduction of genuine Venetian beads of a grey blue colour and rather large in size. About a dozen beads of this order would be sufficient for a long chain and they should be separated by five inch strings and small gold beads. At either side of each Venetian bead a medium-sized pearl should be placed and another in the middle of the thin gold string. The design, it will be seen, is so simple that a child could make it, but the peculiar shade of the Venetian beads harmonizes delightfully with the pearls and the glittering gold beads, with the result that this species of chain is simply the height of fashion at the moment. Flat discs of coral may, by the way, be substituted for the Venetian beads and little balls of jade for the pearls, with surprisingly good effect.

A WHITE SEASON.

Those who are sending home for new dresses will find in the Riviera models many of the newest ideas for the Spring and Summer charmingly illustrated. This will certainly be a "white season" at Nice and Monte Carlo and an enormous number of walking gowns in light weight white cloths and serges are going South. Second only to white in popular esteem in the peculair shade so aptly styled by a famous novelist as "ex-white" or to use its more up to date cognomen "putty coloured," The shoulder cape is ubiquitous and even when the cape itself is not there the fashionable outline of the shoulder sleeve simulates a cape. A charming little walking gown intended for the South was in a feather-weight cloth of the new shade of putty. The skirt was circular, very full at the hem and trimmed with rows of silk braid matching the cloth in shade, and between each row of braid was an inch wide tuck. Almost every new dress, by the way, is supplied with a waistcoat, and in this case the waistcoat was a supple canvas of a delicate shade of mauve. Over the waistcoat was worn a bolero of Eton form with many rows of silk braid outlining the open fronts.

For the evening this same curious "putty" shade lends itself admirably to the velvet evening cloak which is now the favourite wear. Trimmed with fine embroideries in silver, seed pearls and mother of pearl paillettes an evening cloak of "putty" coloured velvet is a peculiarly becoming wrap. For the lining, cherry-coloured chiffon or silk is found to be most effective and the cloak which is circular in form is finished with a large capucine hood of velvet lined with cherry-coloured silk. Gold and silver tissue ribbons appear on the new hats, discreetly however, and green wheat ears is the trimming par excellence for the spring. In millinery the favourite colours seem likely to be tomato red, Nile blue, and reseda, which of course contrast most delightfully with the fashionable "putty" and *cafe au lait* shades.

THE CRIMINALS' CLUB.

We have only just become aware of an extraordinary organisation in our midst, the Criminals' Club. This is not as its name would suggest an association of criminals banded together to defeat the ends of justice, but the Criminals' Club is a rather brilliant coterie of clever men—writers, journalists, artists, and actors, and, of course, distinguished lawyers interested in the psychology of crime.

Mr. H. B. Irving is frequently an interested observer in the law courts and Mr. Seymour Hicks is familiar with the inside of our police courts—as a member of the general public of course. The Criminals' Club which was founded by Sir Henry Irving has no habitation. Its members meet at irregular intervals in the private room at a fashionable hotel. After dinner they are joined by other guests and it is in the personality of these latter visitors that the interest centres. Some case attracting public attention, preferably an intricate one abounding in points that baffle the police is chosen for the subject of discussion, and the mysterious guests, unknown to the diners, are the witnesses both for the prosecution and the defence. These people give their evidence without the very natural reserve engendered by the atmosphere of the courts, and the members of the Criminal Club are enabled to sift many mysteries for themselves. Mr. G R. Sims' spirited advocacy of the innocence of Adolph Beck is believed to be the result of one such gathering, while the latest instance of the utility of the Criminal Club is Sir A. Conan Doyle's successful attempt to revive interest in the case of Edulji, the young solicitor who has just completed a long sentence for a series of extraordinary cattle maiming outrages of which an increasing number of people believe him to have been wholly innocent.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At this moment when party passions have reached a pitch of bitterness which has not been equalled in the Municipal History of Bombay, even those who may not agree with all the political opinions of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta condemn the tactics of the Caucus that recently vanquished the Parsee Knight at the Justices' election by means held to vitiate and render illegal every public transaction between man and man. Bombay must wage relentless war against the tremendous wrong done by the Caucus to the cause of local self-Government in India. The inhabitants of Bombay should meet together in a large public meeting to call for the restitution of the people's right to enjoy the boon of local self-Government untrammelled by official influences, authority and power. One of the most pitiful sights of the late Justices' election was that the "Scions" of great Indian families were tempted into the Caucus' camp and under the banner of the Caucus made to wage war upon their own kindred and their own race. The citizens of Bombay have seen with feelings of horror, disgust and indignation these converts skilfully set in the forefront of the assault where their own countrymen were to be cut down. Indians were thus used against Indians. Little did the Parsis of Bombay imagine that they would discover in the ranks of the Caucus the son of the inheritor of the great name of the First Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart.

I have had occasion recently to differ from Sir Pherozeshaw on certain political matters, but candour bids me say that as a leader of men, the Parsee Knight has proved himself possessed of the highest ability. He has gained his present position and influence among the members of the Corporation by no advantages of birth or patronage but through the force of intellect alone, summoning to his aid the acclamation and the moral support of his colleagues. His words of burning eloquence will be remembered in India long after he has disappeared from this planet—may the day be far distant. Sir Pherozeshaw is a man of clear and far extending vision and possesses a strength of will that has never quailed before the highest and the mightiest. From his youngest age he had turned his attention to the study of Municipal problems relating to Bombay. To venture to challenge the right of such a veteran of Municipal affairs to enter the Corporation must be regarded as the very height of impertinence especially when such a challenge comes from striplings like Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir [illegible] and others of that ilk. Sir Pherozeshaw has often broken a lance with skilled [illegible] Officials and always more than [illegible]. He is, therefore, enthroned in the hearts of the citizens of Bombay, he is as it were their property, he is one of their most cherished possessions, and to try to oust him from his place in the local Corporation is nothing less than sacrilege. His preeminence in the Corporation is as much in his work as in his personality in a serene dignity, a marvellous self-mastery, a clear vision of duty, a dauntless courage and a lofty enthusiasm. The citizens of Bombay were, therefore, naturally exasperated to see that the local Anglo-Indian Officials wielded their great authority and power to turn the election against the acknowledged leader of the Corporation. The policy they pursued was not only unjust and un-English but also selfish and short-sighted. Party passions and personal predilections were unnecessarily imported into the election controversy.

Anglo-Indian autocracy seems to be bent upon doing its best to breed in the people of India resentment against the British rule. While on the one hand British Statesmen have been declaring that the great object of the British rule in India is to make the country more happy and contented, on the other hand, Anglo-Indian journals of the type of the *Times of India*, and Anglo-Indian Officials of the type of Mr. Harrison have been doing everything in their power to make the country more miserable and more discontented. That is a hypocritical policy, which judgment condemns and conscience forbids.

A public indignation meeting must be at once called to protest against the irregularities of the Justices' election, and the Government of India and the Indian Secretary of State must be immediately memorialized on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, 28th February.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with a cool and unbiassed mind the reflections published in your to-day's issue, in respect to the recent Justices' election from the pen of an "Impartial Correspondent," and feel quite sure no intelligent and impartial reader can say that they have been written "in a dispassionate spirit and from a practical point of view," as your correspondent proposed doing. To my mind, he has dealt with the issues purely from a partisan point of view. In this letter, which I shall try to make as brief as possible consistent with the all importance of the subject, I propose to point out the fallacies lurking in the article and to show that he has utterly failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation and to rightly gauge the public opinion on the results of the late Justices' election.

Your correspondent seems to imagine that the influence exercised by the high officials was for good, but I think that he does not appear to have gone further into the near future as to the far-reaching consequences the present election will exercise in regard to the local self-Government of this country in general and of this city in particular, when it is carefully borne in mind as to the persons who have exerted this influence—I shall rather say—pressure upon the Justices of the Peace of Bombay. The influence or pressure, as I have said, is used by men who held very responsible office in the Government service, such as the Accountant-General, Collector of Bombay, and Police Commissioner—three mighty potentates; and one can easily imagine the most unpleasant situation in which the poor Justices found themselves placed, since to refuse to vote according to the mandate of these officials would be to incur their displeasure which would bode no good to the guardians of the city's peace. The Native Justices, in my opinion, should command the sympathy of their fellow-citizens, but they would have done well if they had shown some back-bone of character and firmness of mind and exercised their franchise according to the dictates of their conscience, for the weakness shown by them on the present occasion should be a very powerful argument in the mouth of the Anglo-Indian press to silence the Congress party who are clamouring for Swaraj or self-government on the colonial basis. It is at this stage quite premature to say that the influence exercised by the Officials should not be put in the category of evil; the effects of the revolution will be perceptible as time advances, and there is no reason to suppose that the future Corporation will not be a body of bondsmen, having little voice in the management of the civic affairs, and reduced to Complete impotency. It is, therefore, possible to say that a severe death-blow has been dealt at local self-Government by the result of the present elections. The public cares very little whether Sir P. M. Mehta or his party is in the Corporation or not; what they strongly protest against is that the principles of local self-government have been openly violated and set at naught in the face of the Government Resolution recently passed. The Bombay citizens require that the Government which have been good enough to grant them some autonomy in the management of the City's affairs should not deprive them of the same by allowing their officials to interfere with the free exercise of the franchise. It is of very little importance whether Mr. P. Mehta is a member of the Corporation or not, but the people insist upon his return to the Corporation, because he represents those sacred principles and rights of local self-government of which he is the most powerful exponent in this country. If anything wrong is done by Sir P. M. Mehta in order to have his own way and to shew his power, regardless of the interest of the city, your correspondent may rest assured that his own people will be the first to disown him; but so far, let it be said to his eternal glory and honour, he has done nothing of the kind; he has served the city most loyally at great personal sacrifice to the city's great and lasting advantage. Your correspondent will, therefore, see that it is not a question of an individual or individuals; but there is a great principle involved in the result of the present Justices' election, viz., free and voluntary exercise of the franchise without interference from the public servants.

As to the racial question touched upon by your correspondent, I must say that the votes given by the English community were not distributed fairly, inasmuch as a large majority voted exclusively in favour of the Caucus party, the originator of which your correspondent most remember is an Englishman, aided by several others of his kith and kin, so that the racial colouring is not without any foundation.

No one, I am sure, will agree with the correspondent in thinking that the question of standard time brought forward by Sir P. Mehta at the Board was an insignificant one; it was, I think, perhaps, the most vital question affecting the dignity, integrity, and independence of the premier city in India. From the very first, the people were opposed to any change being effected in the old time (Bombay time), which was quite scientific, based upon the movements of the sun, adapted to the city, and to which they were accustomed. It was not because Sir P. Mehta was personally against the Standard Time, that he brought the motion for reverting to Bombay Time; it was because the whole Native population together with some Europeans were against this new-fangled time, which was foisted upon the unwilling city through the instrumentality of the Municipal Commissioner. A large meeting consisting of several prominent citizens, was held at the Mahadhav Bagh, Sir Bhalchandra Krisha being in the chair, requesting the city-fathers to restore Bombay Time. Sir P. Mehta saw the reasonableness of Bombay Time and easily succeeded in getting a resolution passed for the reversion to old time. Your correspondent, I trust, has not forgotten the recent disturbance of the hands of the G. I. P. Railway workmen at Parel on account of this very Standard Time, and this very clearly proves the great foresight and wisdom shown by Sir P. M. Mehta in restoring the legitimate time of the city. Let your correspondent visit the Native quarters, and he would find their clocks indicating old Bombay Time. Moreover, the advocates of Standard Time, viz., officials, had not advanced a single good argument in favour of Standard Time, either from a scientific or local point of view, excepting that of uniformity, which is the most silly argument on the face of the earth. Do the advocates of Standard Time mean that everything should be sacrificed for the sake of uniformity? The Government may as well ask the people to put on European dress for the sake of uniformity. Never was there adduced a more silly argument than that of uniformity. Sir P. Mehta has never rendered a more valuable service to the city than by the restoration of old time, for which the city feels very grateful to him

Your correspondent thinks it an inglorious affair for Sir P. Mehta and his party to go to Court for redress in reference to the illegal and mean practices adopted by the Caucus party. Why should it be considered an inglorious thing for an aggrieved party to seek the protection of Court for the illegalities committed by another party. Supposing somebody assaults your correspondent, will he remain silent and quietly pocket the injury? Or will he resent it and seek redress from the Court? You, Sir, a few days back admitted in your leader that irregular practices were resorted to in the election, which you very rightly denounced in no unmistakable terms, and now why should it be regarded by the correspondent an inglorious things if the aggrieved, instead of meeting treachery by treachery, goes to the rightly constituted authorities for redress? I trust I have satisfactorily shown your "impartial" (?) correspondent the utter hollowness of his arguments and convinced him thoroughly that the principles underlying the result of election by the Justices are in grave danger, and should be vindicated at whatever sacrifice, and I appeal to you, Sir, to raise your voice against the illegalities committed in the election, and to do your best to allay the great public excitement brought into being by the most unobjectionable practices of the Caucus party. Lastly I would implore the sympathetic government of Lord Lamington to bring to book the offending officials who have brought about a total estrangement between the rulers and the ruled and to do strict justice to the injured party and thus restore those harmonies and happy relations that prevailed before this cursed election, between the two great communities. Yours, &c.,

D. J. E.

CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Friendly Society.

A most successful meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society in connection with the Cathedral Girls' schools was held in the school premises at 4-30 p.m. yesterday, Mrs. H. P. Dimmock presiding. The President in introducing Miss Fitzgerald dwelt at length on the usefulness of the Society in general and of her work in particular and appealed to all present to co-operate with a movement which has for its object the advancement and elevation of womankind. The Girls' Friendly Society sent out a delegate, Miss Townsend, to visit India, about three years ago. She founded a branch of the Bombay Educational Society Schools at Byculla. She also visited Calcutta and Lahore where branches are already in existence.

Miss Fitzgerald, whose spiritual and interesting lecture at the Cathedral Girls' School was listened to with great attention yesterday evening, is Diocesan Secretary for Lahore. She is just now on her holiday and having the interests of the Girls' Friendly Society so much at heart, she was delighted to make this effort to aid the work in Bombay. After the lecture was over a magic lantern exhibition was given which was enjoyed by all present.

A RAJASTHAN BETROTHAL.

THE betrothal is announced of Kunvari Shri Majirajbe the only daughter of the late Prince Samantsinhji of Palitana and sister of Prince Vijaysinhji, with Prince Vijyadevji, heir-apparent of the Dharampur State. The Kunvari was educated under a European Governess in Bombay. Her brother, Prince Vijaysinhji is a scion of the Palitana House and was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkote. He and Prince Vijaydevji were fellow-students, and it is very satisfactory, that the friendship formed between them at the College should be cemented so closely in the beginning of their careers. The late Prince Samantsinhji had, during his life time, formed a connection with the Dharampur House by marrying Prince Vijaysinhji to Kunvari Shri Mahakunvarba, a niece of H. H. the present Maharaja of Dharampur. The connection then formed has turned out so happy that the parties desired to draw themselves still closer to each other by contracting the present match. The marriage of Kunvari Shri Majirajba with Prince Vijaydevji will be celebrated in Bombay at the residence of Prince Vijaysinhji at Cumballa Hill on Saturday the 9th March. The bridgroom will come in person to contract his marriage with the Kunvari and thus evince great respect for the Palitana House, as ordinarily on occasions of such marriages the bridegroom is represented by a sword. Prince Vijaysinhji has engaged Somerset House, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji for the bridegroom. This will be the first occasion of the marriage of a Rajput bride in Bombay. The marriage is likely to attract great interest, as the Rajput marriage ceremonies would b worth seeing.

DURING the week ending with the 26th of February, 105 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 5 were shipped to Cutch Mandvie, 35 were purchased for the Madras Government and 54 for the Bombay Government; 3 were purchased by the Farmer at Nasik, 2 by the Farmer at Godhra, 1/2 by the Farmer at Palitana, 1 by the Farmer in Rajkote State, and 4 by the Farmer at Poona. During the week 46 chests were imported from Indore.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA'S RELAPSE.

Japanese Politics.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 8.

For more than twelve months the eyes of the world have been turned towards China in the expectation of great things. New blood seemed to be coursing through her veins; the old sluggishness was being thrown off, the country from one end to the other was bestirring itself and appeared to be making a genuine effort to assume a more worthy position in the family of nations. Each step in the direction of reform has been watched for and eagerly welcomed. The Travelling Commissioners were received in foreign lands with open arms and they were assisted in every possible way in their quest for knowledge and instruction. Since their return every attempt on the part of the Central Government to break away from the old order has met with a sympathetic reception, and, where possible moral or material encouragement has been forthcoming from foreign sources.

As a practical result of these encouraging features China has experienced little difficulty in maintaining her credit abroad. Foreign capital is available for her on wonderfully easy terms and everything has augured well for the smooth path of progress. The past year has been a prosperous one for the Government, and the revenue is stated to have been in excess of any previous period of twelve months. China could hardly have wished for more favourable circumstances in which to inaugurate an era of real and lasting reform.

Suddenly the whole situation as far as any outside observer is able to judge, has been completely changed. In the place of progress and reform the country seems to have been plunged back into the depths of reaction. With a few strokes of the pen the Central Government has virtually obliterated all traces of a conscientious effort to achieve reform. Where Edicts indicating some measure of progress have not been actually rescinded they remain a dead letter, while in their dealings with the outside world the authorities have revived the worst features of the old regime. In the country at large the same policy is reproduced. The suppression of an armed outbreak, which was easily accomplished has let loose the dogs of delation and oppression. Under the pretence of stamping out the smouldering embers of revolution the authorities seem bent upon prosecuting a general crusade against all that make for progress and reform. Their action is causing the liveliest anxiety among the more enlightened of their own countrymen; it may presently evoke the disgust and condemnation of China's foreign well-wishers. Meanwhile in the famine area the methods of China of a hundred years ago are rampant. In spite of Viceroy Tuan Fang's well-meant efforts to cope with this national disaster the inherent corruption and incompetence of Chinese officials as a class are being given full play. Peculation in the most outrageous form is said to be rife and hundreds and thousands are being sent to their death, in order that this or that office-bearer may secure his due amount of "squeeze."

In the face of this complete relapse into the worst features of the old regime it behoves the outside world and especially foreign governments to reconsider their attitude towards China. The Central Government should be made to realize that the path to reaction is not likely to be made as smooth for it by other nations as it was their intention to make the path to progress. Anarchy, incompetence and uncivilized hostility for hostility's sake gave rise to

resuming full control of its own territory. With the withdrawal of the Russian army of occupation the Wuchi or Manchuria Province, after a lapse of several years, once again Chinese territory in more than name, and would afford, if the authorities were capable of profiting by the opportunity, a splendid experimental ground for the inauguration of administrative reform on the lines that are said to have obtained Imperial sanction.

Although the conclusion of the negotiations has not yet been reached, all anxiety regarding a satisfactory issue seems to have been completely dissipated. As was to have been expected, the utmost reserve was maintained in official circles throughout the early part of the deliberations, and it was not until the most alarmist reports were being circulated through the Russian Press that the St. Petersburg Government secured the consent of the Japanese representative, Dr. Motono, to the publication of an official communique on the subject. The Russian Press, partly out of genuine alarm at the protracted nature of the negotiations and partly to serve its own political ends, decided that grave differences had arisen between the plenipotentiaries and somewhat unpatriotically convinced itself that the Russians would have the worst of the argument. Such a view was thought to gain colour from the studied calm of the Japanese Press, and everything was ready for the wildest rumours. The facts seem to be that the negotiations have followed the normal course of all negotiations of such a serious nature, although somewhat complicated by the nature of the Portsmouth Treaty. According to one authority, never in modern diplomatic history has a treaty of peace been so carelessly drafted and in view of the necessarily contentious points that the Treaty left to be settled, it is little cause for surprise that the negotiations should have proved protracted. It is certainly not contended that the deliberations have been carried on without a hitch. On the fishery question both Japan and Russia stand to lose much. With the Czar still fresh in its mind the Japanese Government cannot afford to allow much of its claim to be whittled away while the Russians seem to feel keenly that by giving way on this question they risk the thin end of the Japanese wedge, which might, eventually cut them off from Eastern Siberia. Whatever prove to be the true history of the negotiations, their speedy conclusion will be all the more welcome in the Far East, if it be true that the good offices of Great Britain have been employed to bring about a satisfactory agreement between the high contracting parties.

It is inevitable that speculation should be rife at this juncture regarding the future of Russia on the Pacific Coast. With the prolongation of an indeterminate condition of things in the Empire itself, it is being realized that neither a series of defeats abroad nor paralysis within has really sapped the vital force of the Russian Mammoth, and the discovery that in point of preparation for war Russia is in a stronger position in the Far East than she was at any time before or during the struggle with Japan has caused many to modify their views of Russian prospects in this part of the world. For the moment however, one need not concern oneself with this aspect of the case. Of more immediate interest in view of the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia is to see whether the forces that are at work in China will be able to make any thing of the three provinces concerned which lend themselves to special treatment at the hands of an enlightened administration. Many of the difficulties in the way of the introduction of reforms in the rest of China are obviated in Manchuria, where virtually a clean slate is presented. But it is to be feared that the glimmer of progress and reform which illuminated for a moment the governmental darkness of Peking has proved of too brief duration to benefit materially any portion of the Empire.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Coroner's Inquest.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Inspector Walker of the Harbour Police, Bombay, received information that the body of a European sailor was seen floating in the sea at Black Beacon, off Butcher's Island Sub-Inspector Copping was in consequence sent to the place to make inquiries and he found that the body was clothed in the white dress worn by the men of the "Highflyer." The face could not be identified as that of any particular person. But as William Henry Osborne, carpenter on board the H. M. S. Highflyer, had fallen overboard on Monday afternoon, while the ship was preparing to sail from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, and as his body could not then be found and as also no other man from the Royal Navy had been missing it was presumed that the body was that of Osborne. In the evening Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body at the St. George's Hospital, when, after the evidence of Sub-Inspector Copping and Lieutenant John K. Macleod of the H. M. S. "Highflyer," had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLAHABAD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27.

Four matches were played on Wednesday in all on the Hockey Tournament at Allahabad, three being won by comparatively narrow margins. The United Provinces Police beat the 6th Durham Light Infantry by two goals to love, after a rough game. The North Western Railway Rifles beat the Allahabad Europeans by two goals to one. The game between these evenly matched but neither team gave a first class display. Combination was conspicuous by its absence, though individual play was of a good form. The Northampton Regiment beat Volunteers from Allahabad Station by three goals to love. A combined team of the 5th Dogras and the 5th Bhopal Infantry, was unfortunately entered a team of eleven British Officers, by five goals to love.

BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Manchesters' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

The above Tournament commenced yesterday evening in the Entrenchment, Trimulgherry, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The programme consisted of 12 good events, notably the six Round Contest for a purse of Rs. 100, between Private Munday, of the 13th Hussars, already of established reputation in boxing circles in the garrison, and Private Waldron of the Manchesters who has come to Secunderabad from South Africa with a like record; but when he stepped into the ring he greatly miscalculated the powers of Munday, over whom he thought he was going to achieve an easy victory, but before the finish of the fourth round he found to his cost that he had under-estimated the skill of his antagonist, for Munday, with one of his famous upper cuts placed the self-complacent Waldron *hors de combat* by a knock-out blow. Colonel Grantham refereed, Captain Chapman and Lieutenant Yates acted as judges; Quartermaster Sergeant Old kept the time.

The following are the results :—

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Pte. Howland, Royal Fusiliers beat Gr. Dossett, R.F.A., by a knock-out blow in the third round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Pte Holland, 13th Hussars, beat Gr. Jones, 41st Battery, R.F.A.; Gunner Burgess, 16th Battery R.F.A., beat Dr. Gee, 16th Battery R. A.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Gr. Frankling "S." Battery R.F.A., beat Gr. Coellingworth, 16th Battery, R.F.A.; Gr. Riddle, 16th Battery R.F.A., beat Pte. Merris, Royal Fusiliers.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Pte. Oakley, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Payne, 13th Hussars.

NOVICES.—Pte. Cross, Royal Fusiliers, beat Pte. Bevan, Royal Fusiliers; Boy Bell, Melville, 13th Hussars, beat Pte. Hughes, Royal Fusiliers.

BOYS.—Boy M. Jone, Manchesters, beat Boy Boston.

R.A.; Boy Bailey, Manchesters, beat Boy Massey, R.A.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST—for Purse of Rs. 100.

Pte. Munday, 13th Hussars vs. Pte. Waldron, Manchesters. Munday knocked Waldron out in 1'57 seconds in the 4th Round.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST—for Purse of Rs. 100.

Bir, Perkins, R.F.A. vs. Pte Peaceful, 13th Hussars, The Referee stopped the fight in the 4th round and gave the award to Perkins.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

Hindus' Good Opening.

PAI MAKES A CENTURY.

SMART PLAY.

The last of the cold season cricket fixtures was commenced yesterday morning on the Gymkhana Ground where the Presidency met the Hindus. Both teams looked evenly matched on paper—if anything, the Hindus appeared to have a better combination. It being a public holiday, a very large number of people turned out to witness the game. For the accommodation of members of different clubs several tents were pitched along the Southern and Western boundary, but a very large number had to find their place under the trees on the Waudby Road boundary. Over five thousand spectators had thus to witness the game for hours, standing under the hot sun. The crowd was very enthusiastic and they cheered every good performance of the individual players. The wicket played fast and the game began under the best of conditions. Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mr. N. G. Prabhakar were the umpires, while Mr. V. N. Kurmarkar was scorer for the Presidency.

The Hindu innings was quite a sensational one ending as it did for under 200. Pai's innings was a sterling display of sound cricket. During his stay 158 runs were scored, of which 107 were off his own bat in an hour and fifty minutes. Though at times the scoring was slow, he always came to liven it up and his driving all-round the field made interesting cricket. With 164 on the board for the loss of only three wickets at the tiffin interval, things looked bad for the Presidency, but on resuming a very different aspect was put on the game. Crump and Faviell kept an excellent length game. Crump and Faviell kept an excellent length and wickets fell rapidly till on the stroke of four the last man left at 194, seven men having been dismissed in three quarters of an hour for thirty runs. Crump bowled splendidly keeping up a fast pace throughout and inclined to keeping up a fast pace throughout and inclined to rise but Faviell's kept fairly low and came in a good deal from leg. The fielding was decidedly good and, except for one chance, which could scarcely be termed as such, nobody was let off.

A bad beginning was made when Greig and Faviell left for the Presidency with 38 on the board. Cheetham and Wigram, however, though slow, gradually improved matters till with 85 for 2, things look far from bad for them. Baloo varied his pace with as much cleverness as ever and was always difficult to play.

At five minutes past twelve Divekar and Telang went to the wickets and Coombs took the leather at the Market end and Divekar taking first ball put it away to leg for a single. Telang next square-cut him to the ropes and hitting a single took the first ball of Hoare's over. His first ball was a beautiful length and, keeping low, clean bowled him. [6-1-5]. Pai joined Divekar and, except for a pretty cut off Hoare by the former, play continued slow with some short runs.

Pai next got Hoare away beautifully past point for which a boundary should have been signalled us though the fielder actually picked up before the line, he ran over it.—20 up. With both bowlers keeping a good length runs were only sneaked till Hoare sent down a slow, loose one which Pai drove finely along the carpet to the ropes past cover.

Thirty went up and Crump went on for Coombs and sent down a maiden. Hoare only had one slip and point and Pai cut him beautifully very fine to the boundary but play continued very slow, but 40 went up after half an hour's play. Faviell now took the leather at Hoare's end, and Pai lifted his first ball over mid-on's head in trying to pull it round to square leg. At the other end Hoare came on again instead of Crump, and Crump went on at the other end and vociferous cheers went up for what were byes and 50 was put up. Divekar livened up matters by cutting Hoare to the Gymkhana tent and then driving him for a brace to long on. Pai was fortunate in seeing a skier fall safe off Crump to square leg and found him difficult to score off.

Cheetham now went on instead of Hoare and beat Pai with his first three balls but was then put away nicely for four past third man and the next ball Crump fielded finely at square leg. The last however was a half volley and leg and Pai lifted it to the tents for a quartet. The score gradually rose now and 70 was up at exactly one o'clock, Faviell taking over from Crump and his second ball was lifted by Pai just falling short of the Gymkhana tent and just out of Greig's reach. Off Cheetham's next over he raised one a few inches over the bowler's hand but hit Faviell finely to the leg boundary and 80 was registered and Divekar hooked the same bowler nicely to fine leg, running four. Crump went on again instead of Cheetham at the Market end and Wigram instead of Faviell at the other. With a neat snick to leg Pai secured his 60. With rather a lucky hit for a couple by Pai to square leg of Crump the 100 went up amidst cheers.

A full toss by Wigram went for a single by Pai but his next ball, a slower one, clean bowled Divekar. [101-2-29]. Pai not out 63. The departing batsman had played an innings which means more than his bare score suggests and considerably took the sting out of the bowling during his stay of seventy-eight minutes, the partnership having realised 95 runs.

Mehendale came in to keep Pai company and immediately hit out Wigram for a couple. Coombs now came on for Crump and Pai drove him gaudily to the ropes at long on and 110 went up shortly after. Pai drove Wigram past extra cover to the furniture but the next was finely saved by Rutter. On going to the other end Pai straight drove Coombs over his head and sent up 120, he having now scored 81, but the next was a very hot drive which Coombs stopped but dropped and gave him his first and now only required 7 for his century. The next ball however bumped and going up off Mehendale's bat was well caught by Priestley who had to run forward for it but held on as he fell [139 3-5.]

With Wigram and Coombs using their feet instead of hands a fine drive past extra cover went to the ropes and Pai had secured his century after an hour and forty minutes' play out of a total of 143 during his stay.

Date signalled his arrival by a cut to the ropes off Faviell and 150 was up but he skied the next, which was safely held. With the assistance of byes 160 went up and Date put Hoare away nicely to leg. Stumps were drawn for tiffin with the score at 164 for 3, Pai 107 and Date 10.

On resuming at 3.15 after tiffin Pai and Date went out the former facing Faviell from the Gymkhana end. His first ball was a good length, kept low and came in from leg clean bowling him. [164-4-107] Pai had played a magnificent innings with only one very difficult chance at 81. His hitting was quite delightful and being in only 110 minutes he scored off his own bat at a rate of a run a minute.

Mehta followed and Crump took the bowling at the other end and Date opened the scoring with a single; before the over ended 170 was raised. Off Crump's next over Date touched a rising ball and Wigram held it nicely in the slips. [170-5-15] Oghad Shanker went out at 3-30 to bat.

A couple of singles followed Faviell's over and then Crump sent Mehta a fast one down rising to the height of the wicket. He touched it and Priestley caught him smartly (173-6-3) also, the left hander, followed but in Crump's next over Shanker sent one up in the slips which Faviell held standing deep. (174-7-2) Shivram now came in, but both consented gingerly and the new corner letting out at one from Faviell which kept low, was clean bowled and gave way to Seshachad (175-8-0).

The first real hit was a very fine square cut to the tents by Baloo, of Crump, but the next ball saw Priestley just unable to reach a cut to which fell just in front of the batsman. Shortly after Seshachari put Faviell square leg in attempting a glance and was easily taken close in by Rutter. (194-9-9.) The last man, Ensha, did not last long as Crump bowled him with his first ball and the innings closed for 194, leaving Baloo not 811.

The last seven wickets had fallen for 30 runs in 8 minutes.

THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

Greig and Cheetham come out after an interval of fifteen minutes, the former facing Baloo from the Market end and opening the score with a single in the slips. Ensha took the ball at the Gymkhana end and Greig cut him prettily in the slips for two and Cheetham opened his account with a cut into the slips. Play continued very slow till Cheetham placed Ensha finely to the square leg boundary but in the next over Greig hit at a rising ball and Pai caught him beautifully in the slips. [8-1-3.]

Faviell came next and a maiden followed but Cheetham hit Ensha finely in a similar way to the former one and this he followed with yet another past mid-on. Things were livelier now and after half an hour's play 20 went up. Faviell put Ensha away beautifully to the far corner to leg, for which four was run and a hit to square leg following put 30 up. Off Baloo, Faviell turned and lifted the ball high to leg; Mehta got to it but, coming, over his head, it fell through his hands. Mehendale now went on for Ensha and his second ball Cheetham lifted straight over the opposing wicket to the screen. Baloo clean beat Faviell and the next ball he jumped out to but, missing, it hit his leg and the appeal was successful, [38-2-14] Cheetham having made 20.

Next in was Wigram and with a fine drive off Mehendale to the far score board Cheetham sent 40 up. After some careful play Wigram at last opened with a couple over mid-off's head. After a few minutes' interval to fix the screen Cheetham hit Baloo to the tents to leg and a single completed 50 after fifty-five minutes' play. Runs came singly, very slowly and Shanker missed a good chance of running Cheetham out after which play continued the same and Ensha was put on again instead of Mehendale, Cheetham, carting him for 3 and later to relieve the monotony. Cheetham sent one from Baloo to the square leg boundary sending 60 up at 5-30.

More trouble with the screen and Mehendale went on for Baloo and he the other end for Ensha. In the next over Cheetham hit Mehendale twice finely to leg and completed his fifty. Following Baloo's fourth ball Wigram hit grandly over the screen and 80 went up.

Stumps were now drawn for the day with 85 up for 2 with Cheetham 53.

Scores :—

THE HINDUS.
1st Innings.

Mr P K Telang, b Hoare	5
Mr S K Divekar, b Wigram	29
Mr M D Pai, b Faviel	107
Mr S G Vishandale, c Priestley, b Faviel	5
Mr K A Date, c Faviel, b C ump	15
Mr C V Mehta, c Priestley, b Cramp	3
Mr Oghad Shankar, c Faviel, b Crump	2
Mr P Ballu, not out	11
Mr Shivram, b Faviel	0
Mr B R Seshachari, c Rutter, b Crump	9
Mr Ensha, b Crump	0
Extras	8
Total	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr R E Coombs	6	0	32	0
Mr H J Hoare	11	0	60	1
Mr F T Crump	15·2	3	36	5
Mr W F O Faviell	12	2	40	3
Mr H Cheetham	3	0	14	0
Major Wigram	5	0	15	1

THE PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

Capt J G Greig, c Pai, b Baloo	3
Mr H Cheetham, not out	83
Mr W O Faviell, l-b-w Baloo	14
Major Wigram, not out	11
Mr J O Airey	To bat
Capt Rutter	
Mr G T Turner	
Mr R E Coombs	
Mr E Priestley	
Mr F T Crump	
Mr H J Hoare	
Extras	1
Total	85

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 28.

The Gymkhana races run to-day attracted a very fair attendance at the Racecourse. The card showed seven races, of which one was walk over; in the Pony Hurdles there was one bookmaker present and he did a very fair amount of business though the favourites in nearly all cases came home. It was a very pleasant little meeting though the afternoon was a bit warm for the time of the year. Major Stephen, 14th Hussars, was judge, and Mr. Gwyer, Secretary, who has run so many successful Gymkhana meetings this year is to be congratulated for adding the extra day's good sport. All are sorry Mr. Gwyer leaves to-day on leave prior to rejoining his Regiment, the Carnatic Sappers, at Mhow. Details :—

Arab Polo Scurry, 3 furlongs :—

Captain Walker's Dus 11st 2lbs.....Mr Palmer 1
Mr L A D Napier's Barra Slam 10st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Featherstonhaugh's Corporal 11st 8lbs.....Owner 3

Betting.—5 to 2 on Dus, 5 to 2 against Burra Slam, 3 to 1 Corporal.

Won easily by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths between second and third. Time 47⅘ seconds.

Polo Scurry, 3 furlongs :—

Major E J Tickell's Dainty 10st 8lbs .....Owner 1
Mr S T Walker's Wakeful 12st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Capt J B Walker's Pom Tucker 11st 11bs. Capt Palmer 3
Mr M K Hodgson's Eve 10st 8lbs .....Owner 4

Betting.—3 to 1 on Wakeful, evens Tom Tucker, 3 to 1 against Dainty, 5 to 1 Eve.

Dainty and Wakeful kept well together up to the furlong post when the former went to the front winning easily by a length. 3 lengths between second and third. Time 44 3/5 seconds.

February Chase, 2 miles handicap for horses, steeplechase round the course :—

Mr P Hannyngton's Advance 12st .....Owner 1
Mr L C Trelawney's Crenia 10st 10lbs.....Owner 2
Mr H T Walker's Max 10st 11b..... .....Owner 3

Betting 5 to 2 Advance, 2 to 1 against Crenia and Mad.

Advance ran just in the rear of Crenia up to the home turn and then came through winning easily by 3 lengths. Any distance between second and third. Time 4 min. 29 1/5 secs.

Pony Hurdles 1 mile :—

Major Haye's K C S I 11st 7lbs walk over.

Tyro Stakes for ponies which have never won Gymkhana or other races, distance 1/2 mile :—

Mr E J Bridge's Lady 12st .....Owner 1
Capt Palmer's Jack 12st.....Owner 2
Major Tickell's Intombi 12st .....Owner 3
Mr M K Hodgson's P P 12st.....Owner 4
30th Lancers' Commander 10st 7lbs...Capt Muskratt 0

Betting :—Evens on Lady, 11/2 to 1 against Intombi, 2 to 1 Jack, 3 to 1 Commander, 5 to 1 P P.

It was a good race up to the furlong from home Lady Jack and Intombi keeping well together but Lady forged ahead winning easily from Jack by 3 lengths. Intombi a bad third. Time 1 min. 4 1-5 secs.

Matagiri Plate Handicap for chargers, distance 6 furlongs :—

Major Hayes' K.C.S.I. 9st. 12lbs. .....Mr. Barmester 1
Mr T. C. King's Ginger 10st. 11lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. G. K. Mason's Conundrum 11st 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran Mr. V. E. Mocatta's Frenchman 11st. 2lbs 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Pile, Mr. F. E. Hunt's Christy Ministrel 10st. Mr. Walker.

Betting—6 to 4 on K. C. S. I., 2 to 1 against Christy Ministrel, 2 1-2 to 1 Frenchman, 4 to 1 Ginger and Rufus, 5 to 1 Conundrum.

K. C. S. I. led all the way winning comfortably from Ginger by 6 lengths. A wretched third. Time 1 min. 32 3-5 secs.

Desert Stakes, Handicap for Arab ponies. Distance 1 mile :—

Mr. Patrickson's St. Martin 10st. 7lbs..... Captain Heyland 1
Mr. J. D. Belgrave's Nubia 10st 12lbs..Mr Bermester 2
Mr. J. Douglas, The Slug 10st.....Owner 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on St. Martin, Evens Nubia, 2 1-2 to 1 against the Slug.

St. Martin and Nubia kept together up to the furlong post when St. Martin went ahead winning easily by 7 lengths. A bad third. Time 2min. 11 4-5 secs.

DELHI POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The Semi-Finals in the Delhi Polo Handicap Tournament were played off yesterday between the 15th Hussars who played scratch, and the Welsh Fusiliers who received plus four goals. The game was a brilliant and exciting one, and it was exceedingly up-hill work for the Hussars who had to make four goals before there was any chance of winning.

In the first Chekker the Hussars scored two goals and by the 4th Chukker the lead was equalised in goals, but led by four subsidiaries.

A few seconds before the end of the Chukker the Welsh got a penalty hit and scored a goal in the fifth Chukker.

The Hussars worked magnificently and got another goal within time, thus winning by the narrow margin of four subsidiaries.

Some very excellent ponies were used by both the teams.

The Delhi Gymkhana plus 6 played the 35th Sikhs plus 4. Both teams drew byes. The play was of a desultory nature and interest waned after the Sikhs lead scored ten goals and many subsidiaries.

The finals now lie between the 15th Hussars and the 35th Sikhs, and as the Hussars will have six goals to score before commencing, it may be surmised to turn out a good game.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Fourth Day.

Again the elements were kind and there was a fine fresh breeze blowing at three o'clock this afternoon when the flag for the first race went up. The usual trio turned out for the Y. R. A. race, Turquoise with a lady at the helm as far as one could see. The start was a good one Turquoise being first. Soon after the start, Sapphire began to move very fast and took the lead. At South Karanja, Sapphire had a clear lead but when they luffed round her chances did not seem so rosy. There was a bit of a sea running and the breeze was just to the liking of Turquoise. It was a dead beat up to Sunk Rock and the two boats made a fine race of it but Sapphire had the legs of Turquoise and, do what the latter would, she could not catch her opponent. Melody was fairly smothered by the wind but hung on to a huge spread of canvas in a most sporting manner. Contrary to expectations, Sapphire was still ahead at Sunk Rock and both bore away for the reach to North Karanja. Sapphire got down her topsail, the wind showing signs of freshening, and went all the better for it. Both were going at a tremendous pace but Sapphire still kept her lead. It was a long and short leg into the Schooner from North Karanja and Sapphire began to find Turquoise making up on her. At the Schooner, Turquoise was only half a minute behind while Melody was hopelessly in the dim distance. It was a run to South Karanja buoy and Sapphire began to get away and rounded with a lot in hand. It was a beat home and Turquoise had another chance but not much of one. Sapphire walked away from her steadily and won comfortably with ten minutes to spare over and above her time allowance. The next race was for yachts of any size, but as things turned out it resolved itself into a 6 Class race. Six boats crossed the line to a splendid start and went away for a race as full of incident as is usual in this class.

On the run to North Karanja, Yellow Peril ran away from the rest and rounded clear ahead. It was a dead beat up to the P & O buoy and Pixie began to work away, passing Yellow Peril. Trixie also began to catch up on the leader while Sayonara was being left behind in the strong wind and rough sea, the latter being especially bad near Tucker beacon. When they were close to the upper buoy an unfortunate incident occurred, Yellow Peril trying to cross Trixie's bows on the wrong tack without sufficient room to do it in. Trixie luffed but could not get clear and went on board, Yellow Peril carrying away her own bowsprit in the process and tearing a hole in Yellow Peril's mainsail. Trixie made a sporting effort to rig a jury bowsprit with her spinnaker boom but carried that away also and gave up as did Yellow Peril. This mishap let Erin up into second place and she rounded the buoy some distance behind Pixie with Manikin not far behind her and Sayonara last. It was a reach down to the schooner which Pixie came round with a lead of 7 minutes from Erin. Pixie rounded the schooner correctly but Erin was evidently doubtful as to the correct procedure and rounded it first one way and then the other, obviously to "mak siccar" as our Scotch friends say in their own strange tongue. Manikin and Sayonara both left the schooner to port, in spite of the emphatic rule to the contrary and consequently were disqualified. The second round saw no change in the order and Pixie won handsomely with Erin second. Only five started for the small boat handicap. Coralie sailed by a lady, was first over the line and went away at a great pace. Spinnakers were tried but soon taken down and all five reached down to Sunk Rock in close order, Tomtit gradually shewing to the front while Maud was behind. The jibe at Sunk Rock was a heavy one and Coralie gave it a wide berth. Lapwing cut it fine, hoping to make on Coralie, and hit the rock with her plate, very nearly getting thrown on the lighthouse by the eddy. Midget tried the same trick and also escaped by the skin of her teeth, Maud, close behind was not so fortunate and took the lighthouse fair and square. If she had had a buffer forward she would have been all right but ordinary wood would not stand the strain and she sorrowfully retired from the race minus her bowsprit. It was a reach to North Karanja and the four boats left in went like steamers in the strong breeze. Coralie was going splendidly and hung on to Tomtit while Midget passed Lapwing, the latter being handicapped by a light crew. At North Karanja, Coralie and Midget were well inside their time while Lapwing was not very much behind them. It was a long and short leg home and the wind was piping up. Lapwing stood more to the northward than the rest and scored, being able to fetch in without a tack, while the other had to go about to clear a steamer, Midget varying the procedure, by going astern of the obstruction. Lapwing with great difficulty closed up on Coralie putting her round near the said steamer and just managed to keep ahead of her into the schooner. Coralie was being sailed for all she was worth and Lapwing could not do more than just keep ahead of her. After rounding the schooner a series of heavy squalls tried the little boats to their utmost, but were not enough to disturb the equanimity of Coralie's helmswoman. The squalls got worse as they got to Middle Ground buoy and Tomtit made a mess of the jibe, letting both Lapwing and Coralie up on her. Lapwing could not manage the jibe at all and went about it in a hurry, Coralie also staying round. It was a reach to the South Troopship buoy and a close haul home and Tomtit could not make up for the time she had lost at Middle Ground. Neither could Lapwing get away from Coralie and the latter won cleverly after a really hard race, the winning of which would have been creditable to the most experienced of the male sex. Lapwing was a not very glorious second, having suffered from want of weight on board, as did Midget. To-morrow there will be a series of races in which the amusement of our Aryan brother will be catered for, and also rowing races for ship's boats, but we fear that these will be conspicuous by their absence.

Y. R. A. RACE.—Sailed yesterday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire.	2 36	Capt. Muter and Mr. H Hopkin	3 15	6 25 45	3 8 10
Melody ...	2 9	Mr J B K Macbeath	3 15	Gave up	
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston	3 15	6 35 34	2 20 24

Course No. 7 = 3 = 17·7 miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire Wind N W by W Strength Fresh Time-limit 7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHT OF ANY SIZE—Sailed yesterday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sayonara ...	2 6	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell	3 30	Disqualified 6 35 26	2 20
Pixie	5 14	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 30	6 15 17 2	49 3
Erin	7 20	Mr R H Ireland	3 30	6 22 18 2	44 58
Trixie.....	5 14	Mr G D W Bomberger		Gave up	
Manikin....	10 30	Officers R A	Disqualified	6 26 56	3 46 26
Yellow Peril	Scr	Capt Lowlin		Gave up	

Course No 17 reversed by 2 = 19·6 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Erin Wind N W by W Strength Fresh Time limit—7 p.m.

TONTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed yesterday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Tomtit ...	Scr	Mr J S W Mitchell Wordsworth	3 45	5 41 24	1 56 24
Lapwing...	7 7	B. St. J Gillespie, Capt R F	3 45	5 45 25	1 53 38
Maud.....	7 55	Officers, R E	3 45	Gave up	
Midget ..	9 43	Officers, R A	3 45	5 49 29	1 24 57
Corelia ...	9 30	Mr C D Bamberger	3 45	5 45 59	1 51 29
Valkyrn ..	7 55	Mr H E Johnson	3 45	Did not Start	
Meg.....	Scr	Mr G R Byrne	3 45	do.	

Course No 5 reversed by 2 = 16·5 miles—1st Prize won by Coralie and 2nd Prize Lapwing Winds N W by W Strength Fresh, Time-limit 7 p.m.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

Four matches were played in the All India Hockey Tournament on Thursday. The Queens beat the Royal Scots Fusiliers by four goals to love. Naini Tal Volunteers beat 2nd South Staffords Regiment by five goals to one. North-Western Railway Rifles beat United Provinces Police by three goals to one. The combined team of 6th Jats and 37th Dogras beat the Northamptons by one goal to love.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday being a Bank holiday the meet at Santa Cruz was of somewhat larger dimensions than is usually the case in the middle of the week. The actual number of people, who put in an appearance as the dawn was breaking, was something over 65. The atmosphere was rather muggy, and very little dew could be seen on the ground, and a good morning's sport seemed therefore rather doubtful. How often, however, does the unexpected happen? Much may have been said and written with regard to previous runs with the hounds during the present Season, but certain it is that the gallop of yesterday morning was one of the best to be recorded. The Home coverts in the direction of Parla were productive of one of the finest jackals which has ever tried conclusions with a pack of Fox-hounds. The pack had hardly entered the covert before powerful notes of its merry music told us that a jackal was lurking about the neighbourhood. Rushing out of the wood and across the old dried-up Tank, hounds lead us over a fine stretch of paddy fields parellel with the Railway line, and many of us had a kind of sinking feeling that our quarry would endeavour to elude his pursuers by making his way across the Railway into the un-huntable country beyond, as more than one wily varmint has succeeded in doing on previous occasions. Such however was not to be yesterday morning, as on reaching Jackal Hill hounds swung to the right and take us at rare speed through the grassy groves of Chuckla. The fences surrounding the fields of this locality are principally built of cactus, and many of these obstacles took no little jumping, not to mention an occasional dark-looking stone wall, thrown in by way of variety.

The pack tear straight up the hill and across old Chuckla lane, and sink down into the Bomanwadi Valley. Many a previous jackal, after taking much the same line as we had now been riding, has crossed the Andheri Road and piloted hounds into the close jungles on the other side. Our quarry yesterday morning, however, made no attempt to cross this road, but ran at breakneck speed over some of the finest riding country that Salsette can show until we reached the back-water, not a couple of hundred yards from the old stone bridge which is close to the junction of the Andheri, Vehar and Kurla Roads. The jackal was one of the straightest-necked specimens of its breed, no country, however stiff the fences, making any difference to him. After crossing the stream hounds followed him through a thickly wooded and heavily walled in enclosure, but the denseness of the trees inside rendered it impossible for horses to follow them. One section of the Field therefore works round over rice fields on the right hand side of the enclosure, whilst the other makes its way along the Andheri Road, and the dust thrown up by a regiment of horsemen galloping along this road was indeed something to be remembered by those who were not fortunate enough to be among the first half dozen. Hounds rush straight across the Kurla Road and continue the hunt at possibly somewhat less speed all the way along the beautiful Powai Valley. On reaching the enormous Hills, which enclose one side of this lovely valley, many a veteran of the chase would have wagered a large sum that our the hunted-one would take to the Hills as many a hundred jackals have done before. It is one of the characteristics of the jackal that he will so often endeavour to save his brush by ascending a long and steep hill, and it frequently happens that what might have been a great hunt is brought to an abrupt termination by hounds chasing their quarry straight up what looks very much like the side of a mountain, horses only being able to follow them with the utmost difficulty. The remarkable jackal of yesterday morning however made no attempt at any mountaineering, but piloted the hounds all along this lengthy valley. On reaching the neighbourhood of the lake hounds swing to the left, and lead us across a line of country, but seldom traversed, as far as the road which runs through the Valley of Marole. The hunt is continued at increased speed for a considerable distance along this road, but hounds eventually turn to the right and carry on the chase through acres and acres of aloe plantations, many of the plants of which have grown to a considerable size within recent years. Their leaves are very sharp edged, and more than one poor horse at the end of yesterday's hunt showed traces of their sword-like foliage. No check occures until we almost reach the big stone bund at Vehar. For some minutes the Huntsman casts his hounds in various directions, and when most people considered that the close jungle in to which we had now arrived had enabled the jackal to make good his escape, a loud "Tally Ho!" announces the fact that the varmint had been viewed. The pack is at once turned over to the cry, and some desultory hunting is continued for about a quarter of an hour. The Jackal was viewed again and again by various members of the Field, but the Sun had now obtained considerable power, and the scent in consequence had become very very catchy. This portion of the hunt was an excellent example to many of the manner in which a Foxhound does his work, as although when sitting on a horse it was possible on more than one occasion to view the object of the hunt, hounds with their noses, keept close to the ground, were unable to own to a scent in spite of the jackal being but a few yards in front of them. Very reluctantly the Huntsman had at last to admit that owing to the adverse conditions hounds were unable to achieve their well-earned reward, although every possible chance of obtaining their object had been given them. The gallop however had lasted for a full 50 minutes until the before-mentioned check occurred, and it is generally admitted that the excellence of the country traversed rendered the run quite one of the best of the present Season. Let us hope that so gallant a jackal was able to find some soft and comfortable resting place for his necessarily stiffened and wearied frame. May he give us just such another good hunt on some future occasion.

JACKAL.

SECUNDERABAD HORSE SHOW.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The Secunderabad Annual Horse Show began to-day, and there was a large concourse of spectators, who evinced much interest in the various classes.

The Honorary Secretary Captain R.G. Hely Hutchinson, of the Royal Fusiliers, and the Committee had put forward an attractive programme. The number of entries was also encouraging.

In the afternoon Colonel E. W. N. Pedder and the Officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home," and their Band was present to enliven the proceedings.

The following are the results :—

Class 6.—Heavy weight Polo Ponies. For a Cup presented by the Officers, 13th Hussars.

Capt G M Lee's b aus m Blue Bell 1
Maj Taylor's b-a bl w g Gollywog 2
Mr Robinson's b e m Death or Glory 3 } Highly Commended.

Also entered : Capt. G. M. Lee's Sonny, Maj. Taylor's David, Maj. Anderson's Queen, Mr. R. Worgan's Billy, Mr. Robinson's Gun Boat, Mr. E. Nicholson's Club Law, Maj. Symon's Tommy, Maj. Symon's Subaltern, Mr. McNabb's Prince, Capt. Stopford's Chemistry, 33rd Light Cav's Varmint, Mr. Sanderson's Shuckburgh.

Judges :—Maj

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ART OF PERFUMING.

The art of using perfume discreetly is a difficult one, and it is by no means widely understood. I think the women of Paris understand it better than their sisters in other countries, but then the Parisiennes make an absolute study of dress, in all its details, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. To begin with, no girl, or woman, must suppose that she will bring about good results by sprinkling perfume in a casual way over her handkerchief or bodice; perfume, if it is to be used at all, must be most carefully and cunningly dealt with. It is not necessary for me to insist on the obvious fact that everyone ought, early in life, to make deliberate choice of a perfume—or of a certain mixture of perfumes—and to abide by that choice to the end of her days. Perfume ought to be a most delicate and individual affair; it remains in the memory intimately connected with the person to whom it belongs. It should never be powerful enough to attract attention or comment; nevertheless, it should be felt always. The best plan is to make a special mixture oneself and never to divulge the secret of same. Even one's closest friend ought not to ask questions on such a sacred subject. When once the mixture be chosen it ought to be allowed to very delicately impregnate everything belonging to its owner. The chest of drawers ought to have a series of long sachets—the exact size of each drawer—and these sachets ought to be constantly sprinkled with the perfume. Two for each drawer, one under and one over, would ensure that everything contained in the chest would impregnated with a delicate and subtle odour. Then, again, the long linen bags in which evening and other gowns are hung up ought to have sachets tacked into their linings, and every second day these sachets should be sprinkled with the chosen scent. I do not strongly advocate the use of perfume powders for sachets. It is a rare thing to find one of these powders yielding the same scent as the liquid perfume, and a "mix" of any kind is quite fatal. The blotting-paper in general use can be sprinkled in the same way as the sachets, and also the padded linings of hat-boxes, glovecases, etc. The result will be all that could be desired. There will never be enough perfume to attract attention, but it will always be present.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th February.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 12th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. De C. Atkins, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Agent for the Mehwasi Estates, West Khandesh vice Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Sukkur-Larkana, on Rs. 600 per mensem, and to appoint Mr. Ali Muhammad Hasan Ali, First Class Subordinate Judge, Hyderabad, on relief, to hold it and to do duty as an Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, till the commencement of the summer vacation of that Court, pending further orders.

Mr. Ali Muhammad Hasan Ali to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the Sukkur Larkana Sessions Division.

Major M. T. Elderton, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is invested with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and abetments of, and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Mr. W. B. Manley is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 1st February and promote with effect from the same date, to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, vice Mr. J Monteath, B. A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. De C. Atkins, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Collector, West Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for West Khandesh, vice Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jehangir Dorabhoy Framji, Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his [illegible]

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S, on reversion to the Bombay Agency, to act as Junior Collector.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six months with effect from 1st March.

Mr. W. Rowbotham, A. R. C. A. (London), has been appointed to be Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

During the absence on deputation of the Honourable Mr. E. Giles, MA. (Oxon), C.I.E., or pending further orders:—Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A. (Oxon), to act as Director of Public Instruction. Mr. F. W. Bain, M. A. (Oxon), to act as Principal, Deccan College, Poona.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Mr. S. M. Moses, resigned.

The Honourable Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K. C. V. O, C. I. E., I. C. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days with effect from the 28th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc (Glas.), Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 14th February a colloquial examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Raoji Bhavanrao Pavgi, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 26th February.

Mr. V. F. Barker, Senior Superintendent, is appointed permanent Assistant Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Pavgi.

MESSRS KEMP AND COMPANY.

An adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions. Mr. Alfred Pell, the General Manager, read the notice convening the meeting and the special resolutions proposed for adoption.

Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, who presided at the meeting, said the meeting was convened to amend the memorandum of association in order to give the Company power to deal with its property, and the directors also to deal with the same. The question had arisen in this way. The directors found that it would be more convenient and economical to work the manufacturing and wholesale part of the business in premises attached to the Head office instead of the Company's premises in Armenian lane. The change was duly arranged, and the shareholders were notified of the fact in general meeting. The old premises were let on reasonable terms. As these premises were not now required, and an opportunity occurred for disposing of the same on terms that would be decidedly advantagious to the Company, the directors entered into the necessary negotiations. It was then found that the Company had no power to sell the property under the memorandum of association, which only empowered them to acquire and carry on the business. They had, therefore, acting under legal advice, convened this meeting to give the board that power.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by adding thereto after the word "determine" in the said clause the words following, that is to say, "To acquire, buy, sell, exchange, take on lease, let, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with immoveable and moveable property of all kinds." "That the articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after article 98 (3) the following sub-article, namely: "They may, acquire, buy, sell, exchange, take on lease, let, mortgage, dispose of, or turn to account, or otherwise deal with immoveable and moveable property of all kinds."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	7	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	10	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	1	5
E Mazagon, Parwady, Sewri, Naupada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	12	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	38	38	136
Total plague deaths to date	1,051		
Do. do. last year	64	46	122

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

HIS PLAYHOUSE IN ORDER.

The second opening ceremony in connection with the Playhouse was successfully conducted. It had previously been opened from the top, like an apple pie, or the low comedian's top hat. But this, as everyone will remember, was done before the new theatre was ready, and without the authority of Mr. Cyril Maude. The second opening was altogether a different business. It had the sanction both of custom and Mr. Maude. It was performed in the presence of a company quite as "large" and as "distinguished and as congratulatory as any that has ever been described by the gentle chronicler of the "Fashionable Wedding;" and no doubt if the ancient habit of throwing jewellery upon the stage had been in favour to-day, the presents for the principal performers would have been "numerous and costly." But Mr. and Mrs Maude's well wishers in front were so generous with their applause throughout a peculiarly interesting and animated evening that such an extravagant manifestation of enthusiasm as the flinging about of jewellery may not, it is to be hoped, have been missed. Mr. Maude, his Playhouse in order at last, certainly seemed satisfied with things as they were.

'CHARLES MARLOWE."

Miss Harriett Jay, who calls herself "Charles Marlow" when writing for the stage presumably because she wishes to keep the novelist in her distinct from the dramatist, is an actress as well as a writer of books and plays. I am not conversant with her record as a player, but from what I remember of Miss Jay's performance in Robert Buchanan's "Lady Claire" at the Globe (an adaptation like "The Ironmaster, of Le Maitre de Forge") I should say that the gifted lady must in her time have had a pretty extensive training as an actress. It often happened in those days that even in comedies without music, the giddy young man of the dramatist's story—the youth in man's clothing who flirts with the pretty housemaid with the patent-leather shoes and the diamond rings, and is always popping into the room when the hero is about to kiss the heroine—was played by a sprightly young comedienne of the company. Miss Harriett Jay was the sprightly young comedienne of that "Lady Claire" company at the Globe, and was the recipient, I remember, of considerable applause from the audiences and the newspapers.

JAMES WELCH'S START.

Mr. James Welch, who seems to have got hold of a good thing at last in the central figure of Charles Marlowe's farce at Wyndham's, "When Knights were Bold," started the working life, as so many actors have done—including Mr. Lewis Waller—as a clerk in an accountant's office. A fellow clerk was a member of the Lytton Amateur Dramatic Society, and as he sat next to young Welch in business hours, it soon came to pass that the society very soon had another new member. This, says the bold knight at Wyndham's, was the beginning of his "upfall." His first part was a "speaking" one, that of a pastry cook's man in farce, and he spoke his one line "so carefully" that he did not have to wait long for more responsible work. Having an obviously comic temperament, he was rapidly promoted by the amateur management to the higher departments of the dramatic art, where he served a long and not uneventful apprenticeship with the heart's tragic emotions, and was most successful in raising disconcerting splutterings of unmanageable merriment.

A MOUSTACHE AND A SALARY.

The scene of Mr. James Welch's first appearance as a professional actor was the stage of the Bijou Opera House, in Liverpool. It is not (according to Mr. Welch) through giving but through receiving value that one rises from an amateur to a professional actor; and the popular comedian at Wyndham's Theatre had his "prosship" presented to him in the salary of one shilling. The piece which brought Mr. Welch this distinction was a farce by Mr. W. H. Denny, and in it he appeared in a juvenile part much too small for his ambitions (if in cunningly artistic proportion to his wages) and a moustache much too large for his delicate little face. The tone of the audience was not of an encouraging nature during the first moments of his professional career, but he bore up bravely under the sting of their ill-timed mirth and did not even "dry up" as forgetting one's words is called in the phraseology of the stage when a man in the pit shouted out by way of making the nervous newcomer thoroughly comfortable, "Come out of that there moustache! I knows ver by ver feet!"

THE SHERIDAN PLAY.

After "The Morals of Marcus," the quarrels of Sheridan. That is the programme at the Garrick, and a very interesting programme too. Miss Gladys Unger's stage arrangement of the romantic passages of Sheridan's extraordinary career has seen the light both of New York and of Brighton, but only in the experimental way, so that London playgoers will be the first to behold it as a complete, or completed, work—as a thing offered for habitual consumption. In the trial production of *Mr. Sheridan* at Brighton Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw played the hero. At the Garrick it will be Mr. Arthur Bourchier who woos the gloriously lovely Miss Linley in the teeth of a hundred rivals; who nobly accepts a challenge to mortal combat to shield his beloved son; who makes use of the sheriff's officers, when they come into his house as he is about to give a dinner party, by dressing them in the uniforms of the servants who have left him, and getting them to wait at the table; and who finally (so far as Miss Unger's story goes, which is just as far as the average audience prefers even a romance of real life to go, wins the heroine and a handsome fortune besides.

THE MISS LINLEY.

I believe I am right in saying that for the part of the captivating Miss Linley Mr. Bourchier has engaged Miss Nancy Price. Her engagement for this character (assuming that Miss Price is to be the Miss Linley) is an interesting one, and has a tone of the Court Theatre about it. Hitherto, in London at all events, Messrs Vedrenne and Barker have had all the credit, and deserved it every bit, for rescuing impartial talent from the prison bars of an everlasting "type." Now we have the promise that Mr. Bourchier, too, intends to break away from the managerial system of confining the exercise of an artist's gifts to the cramped area of a blanc-mange mould, and we should be very grateful for a large mercy. Remembering what pretty work Miss Price has done under the banners of Mr. Tree and Mr. Benson, in the earlier stages of her professional career, there seems to be no reason in the world why she should be for ever doomed to talk slang and to rustle silk petticoats as a "gooey" lady of the "smart set." Miss Price is already proving herself worthy of better things than this in the little piece at the Playhouse, "The Drums of Oude." At the Garrick, as Miss Linley, she would meet with her best chance of rising definitely and conspicuously from the groove of the empty headed and empty hearted "frivolous young person."

THE EMPIRE TATE GALLERY.

It is a question now to the lover of art whether he will pay a visit to the Tate Gallery or the Empire Theatre. All the best-known pictures and statues in the famous exhibition by the Thameside have their breathing likenesses in Leicester Square, in Mr. C. Wilhelm's splendid display of "Living Pictures and Statuary," and it will be confessed even by the most conservative art student, that paint and canvas have their honourable rivals in real flesh and blood and real light and shade. There are twenty familiar pictures and statues represented "to the life" at the Empire, and of these a good deal more than half are from the originals at the Tate. Hamo Thornycroft's bronze statue, "Teucer," and Lord Leighton's "Athlete Struggling with a Python" are repeated with amazing truth by Mr. M. Antonio—who, by the way, was Leighton's model and no less faithful to the originals—Miss Townsend's "Imitations" of Colton's "The Girdle" and Pomeroy's "Love, the Conqueror." It is indeed marvellous that Miss Townsend should be able in this weather to refrain from shivering and shaking, attired as she is, or as she appears to be, in those Hans Breitmann clothes immortalised by the expression "mit nodings on;" but example is a worker of great wonders, and in this matter of brave endurance she has a companion heroine in the beautiful young lady, so curiously named Madeline Tate, who courageously stands for the figure in Lord Leighton's picture, "The Bath of Psyche." Other copies of equal truth but of a less startling nature are "The Huguenot" (Millais), "Romeo and Juliet" (Frank Dicksee), "A Prior Attachment" (Marcus Stone) and Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth.

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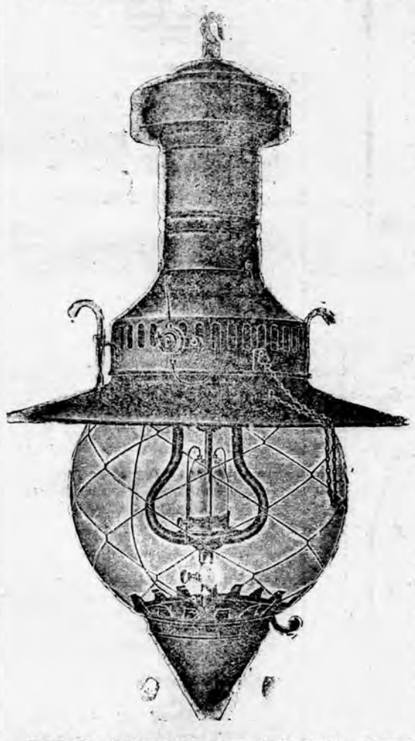

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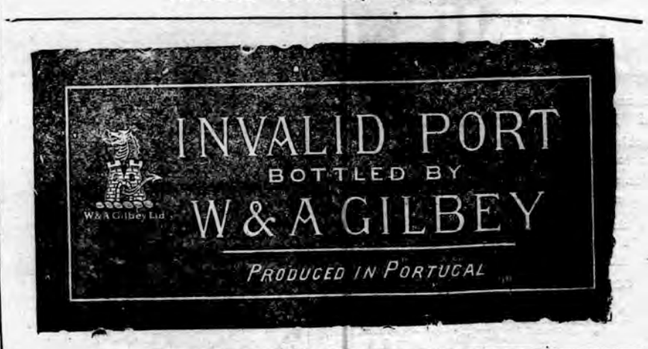

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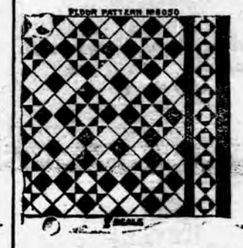

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